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DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE SESSION IN MADRID

Polish Representatives

LD081100 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 7 Apr (PAP)--Addressing a plenary session of the Madrid CSCE meeting tonight, head of the Polish delegation, Foreign Vice-Minister Marian Dobrosielski said that, on the one hand, there occurs a strong trend to extend the field of dialogue, work out disarmament agreements and consolidate peace, as witness the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, especially the speech and proposals put forth by General Secretary of the CPSU CC Leonid Brezhnev, which have received Poland's full support.

On the other hand, we are deeply worried by the dangerous attempts at gaining the military edge and the policy of confrontation from the position of force.

The Polish delegation believes that the most important task of the Madrid meeting is its active contribution to improving security and developing cooperation in Europe.

A conclusion of the Madrid meeting without an improvement of international relations, a consolidation of peace, security, justice and collaboration would be a step backwards exerting a (?negative) influence on further developments in the international situation.

The head of the Polish delegation voiced satisfaction over the fact that no-one in Madrid had put to question the need to convene a conference on military aspects of security in Europe. If such a conference is to be a success, it must reckon with the political, territorial and military-strategic realities as well as the issues of security of all states.

[Word indistinct] opposed to void declarations. A matter-of-fact approach of all states to the convocation of this conference is the genuine and fundamental test of their commitment to the lasting character. It is of key importance for the construction of the CSCE process, of lasting documents guaranteeing security and cooperation in Europe, Dobrosielski said.

Romanian Delegate

AU101843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Madrid, 10 Apr (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the Friday plenary meeting of the all-European conference in Spain's capital city, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Ion Datcu, referred to the current stage of the proceedings, to the particular importance Romania attaches to the successful conclusion of the all-European forum. Pointing out that the negotiations so far had not led to the expected results, the speaker said that public opinion, the European peoples were deeply interested in convenanting in Madrid tangible, substantial measures which should contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to the lessening of the existing tension.

It is true, the speaker said, that the conference is taking place under difficult international circumstances that influence it. That is why its fundamental task is to contribute to the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente, of respect for national independence and of collaboration among the participating states. Any step forward, any success in the process of building a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe would bear on peace and security throughout the world.

In spite of the difficulties the meeting faced so far, the Romanian delegation are of the opinion that conditions exist for overcoming the existing divergencies, for drafting a final document apt to stimulate and continue the CSCE process, the speaker further said, pointing out in that context that the presentation by the delegations of Austria, Finland, Leichtenstein, the Republic of San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia of a draft final document of the conference was a positive moment in this respect.

The Romanian delegation hailed from the very beginning that constructive initiative which can be a starting point in bringing stands nearer with a view to negotiating the final document of the conference.

The Romanian representative also stressed that the current interruption of the proceedings provided possibilities for intensifying the contacts among the governments of the participating states to the end of finding mutually acceptable solutions in the interest of all the states signatories of the Final Act, of the intensification, in the ensuing period of the activity of drafting the final document of the conference. To this end Romania is resolved to intensify--just as until now--her contacts with the participating states, make all efforts, act so that the meeting conclude with substantial results.

Next, the Romanian representative referred to the main objectives of the conference saying that it should mark a step forward on the road of developing political, economic, technical, cultural and other relations among the participating states, lead to the adoption of measures for safeguarding democratic rights and freedoms, for developing contacts among people to the end of a better mutual knowledge and rapprochement among people. Aware of the importance of all the questions enshrined in the Final Act, the Romanian delegation want to point once more to the particular role of the measures meant to open the road to confidence, to the cessation of armings, to the achievement of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent in improving the international situation. We consider that the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe would have a particular importance for attaining these objectives. The importance Romania attaches to the convening of the conference on disarmament in Europe is explained by the dangerously spiralling arms race and the growing destructive military potential on our continent. As far as they are concerned, the Romanian delegation tabled tangible proposals in this respect and made efforts for a consensus to be reached.

In conclusion Ambassador Ion Datcu reasserted Romania's stand on the need for unconditionally ensuring the continuity of the process begun in Helsinki, pointing out that the setting of the date and place of the next meeting was an obligation assumed by the representatives of the participating states under the Final Act itself. Romania, the speaker said, considers that the ensurance of the continuity of the cooperation of the signatory states in an organized and systematic manner is essential for the settlement of security and cooperation questions in keeping with the understandings reached in the Finnish capital city. That is why it is in the interest of all the European peoples to ensure the continuity of the Helsinki conference, to do our utmost for a united Europe in which a broad economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation be ensured on the basis of observance of each people's social system, of each country's independence and sovereignty.

We must do everything possible for the Madrid meeting to conclude with positive results, for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration on our continent and throughout the world.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE CRITICIZES NEGOTIATIONS RESULTS

AU131346 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 81 p 7

[Report by Bedrich Zagar, PRAVDA Vienna correspondent: "The 23rd Round of the Vienna Talks Ended Yesterday; the West Artificially Delays Agreement"]

[Excerpt] At yesterday's press conference E. Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke in a critical tone. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the results of the negotiations and said: "Our government and our people, together with the entire peace-loving public of Europe, expect concrete results. In Vienna, the socialist countries met their Western partners more than halfway in negotiations."

Replying to journalists, E. Keblusek dealt with the issue of numerical data and exposed the intentions pursued by the Western countries in calling forth this problem. In the first place the Western side postulates this issue as decisive for achieving an agreement on reduction in the first stage. First, why does the West insist on the number of Soviet troops only, and not also on the number of U.S. troops? Second, the demand of the West is illogical especially from the viewpoint that the United States has been increasing its numerical strength in Europe while the Soviet Union has reduced its own. Third, in 1976 the socialist countries presented their official figures, but the West keeps sticking to its own estimates. If the socialist countries were convinced that this would contribute to achieving an agreement, they would immediately do it in their own interest [sentence as published]. But this is not the root of the problem. After all, figures are not important in concluding an agreement. However, the West--by its obstinate insistence on numerical data--pursues two objectives: to win time and to delay conclusion of an agreement, and last but not least, to acquire detailed information about the structure of the Warsaw Pact troops. That is, it seeks legal espionage.

In the closing part of the press conference one of the journalists asked how the 16th CPCZ Congress reacted to the current international situation. Ambassador E. Keblusek answered with a quote from the speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, delivered at the congress: "We believe the vital interests of nations and commonsense will prevail. From our side, we want to do all we can for peace." E. Keblusek added that the main task of the socialist countries now is to actively defend peace, support detente also in the military sphere, contribute to halting feverish armaments and to a substantial improvement in the international situation. The Czechoslovak people support the peace initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the delegations of the socialist countries will proceed in the spirit of that program at the Vienna talks, which will resume with the 24th round in the middle of May.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU071951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Geneva, 7 Apr (AGERPRES)--During the debates of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the Romanian representative, Mircea Malita, set forth Romania's policy aimed at safeguarding the vital interests of mankind. In Romania's conception, it is imperatively necessary that the threat posed by the stockpilings of weapons, of nuclear weapons in particular, be removed, all mass destruction means apt to cause irretrievable damage and endanger the very existence of mankind be banned so that conditions are provided for all peoples' peaceful development--the speaker said. Recently, Romania's president expressed the hope that all the states would understand the need for halting the arms race, the nuclear arms race in the first place, promoting to this end a policy of contacts and negotiations conducive to the enhancement of mutual confidence, to best solutions for detente and disarmament, for strengthening international cooperation and peace.

The Romanian representative presented the consistent initiatives of the RCP and the Romanian state that have always worked for contributing to preventing the deterioration of the international situation, for a passage to be achieved to negotiations with a view to solving all problems.

The speaker expressed satisfaction at the fact that the proposals advanced but the Romanian delegation with regard to the inception, within the committee, of unofficial consultations on nuclear disarmament--given the lack of consent on the setting up of a special working group--had been approved. These consultations--he said--must focus on the identification of tangible measures of nuclear disarmament that should be negotiated, without delay, by the committee.

In connection with the ban on nuclear weapons, the Romanian representative pointed to the deadlock in negotiations. If, now when more than ten years have passed, a convention fails to be drafted then there is the danger that under the current international circumstances some states might develop their arsenals of chemical weapons. That is why, the Romanian delegation insists that a convention be immediately drafted preventing further spiralling of the arms race.

The Romanian ambassador highlighted that the possbility of adopting measures of banning mass destruction weapons had already been proved through the convention on biological weapons. The experience acquired--he said--must be expanded onto the chemical and radiological domains as well, onto nuclear problems where real possibilities exist that may be translated into fact if all states show the necessary political will.

The speaker showed that the pace of the activity of the laboratories that perfect the existing weapons and develop new ones is by far higher than that of negotiations. New types of arms are being studied and acquired, which enhances the complex character of the disarmament questions.

The public opinion, all peoples--the Romanian representative pointed out in conclusion--will not accept that the slow pace of negotiations, in a stage when the arms race is about to enter a new qualitative phase, jeopardize the most precious gains of civilization.

TIRANA RADIO SEES MILITARY USE OF SPACE SHUTTLE

AU141414 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The shuttle Columbia, included in the so-called U.S. program for space discoveries, was sent off from the space base in Florida, the United States. U.S. propaganda is highly praising the shuttle's mission, calling it a great step in the direction of scientific development, as a rocket which can be returned to earth without being damaged. The whole program called "shuttle" has been carried out for 10 years under the mask of scientific development, and has cost $10 billion. Facts show the true aims of this scientific development, whose path is being followed in the Pentagon, which is most interested in the military advantages of this space mission. The U.S. generals have openly stated that end of this space program "shuttle" is the U.S. military's arrival in space.

HOXHA, LEADERS PAY RESPECTS ON DEATH OF MOISIU

Condolences to Family

AU131901 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and other party and state leaders went to Spiro Moisiu's home on the morning of 13 April. They expressed their condolences and deep sorrow to Moisiu's family.

Leadership Funeral Attendance

AU141413 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Summary] The funeral of Comrade Spiro Moisiu, deputy and member of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, member of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and deputy chairman of the Albanian War Veterans Committee, took place on 14 April.

The coffin with his body was placed in the reception hall of the People's Assembly Presidium where inhabitants of Tirana, Kavaje and Durres; family members; relatives; and AWP Central Committee, Presidium and government members paid homage. Among those paying homage were "Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Manush Myftiu, Kadri Hasbiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri and Llambi Gegprifti; and Muslim Peza and Shefqet Peci, deputy chairmen of the People's Assembly Presidium.

The coffin was then taken out in front of the Presidium and a cannon was fired. Haxhi Lleshi spoke on the life of Spiro Moisiu, praising his contribution to the national liberation struggle and to the party and people after the war. After this, the cortege with Enver Hoxha, Mehmet Shehu and others followed the coffin to the burial place. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, People's Assembly Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the family, other mass organizations and the army.

WEST'S REJECTION OF SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS VIEWED

AU111438 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Apr (BTA)--In its weekly international news analysis RABOTNICHESKO DELO assesses the speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Prague as a new and eloquent expression of the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union for peace and detente, against the arms race. The author of the news analysis, Mr Nencho Khranov, dwells in particular on one of the aspects of the rich in ideas and thought speech of the Soviet leader--the marked necessity to take speedily measures against the unrestrainable nuclear arms race in Europe. Unfortunately, writes the author, under the pressure of the United States the West again regarded the Soviet proposals without a due responsibility. Mr Leonid Brezhnev directed the attention in his speech in Prague particularly to this dangerous position, proposing along with this again businesslike and constructive talks on these issues--on any level and without any preliminary conditions.

Mr Kharnov stresses two sides in Washington's approach to the problem of nuclear weapons. On the one hand, this is the striving to press on the false argument that the Warsaw Treaty has now a superiority in the nuclear missile weapons of medium range in Europe and that the NATO programme should be translated in life in order to restore the balance and only then to proceed with negotiations. The falseness and dangerousness of this position lies in the fact that actually there is an equilibrium repeatedly acknowledged by the most responsible Western statesmen. On the other hand, it is the United States who keep setting preliminary conditions for negotiations which have nothing to do with these problems and are an encroachment on the security of the Soviet Union, on its right to render help to its friends when they are threatened by assault or are subject to aggression, writes Mr Kharnov. It is obvious that in this attitude of the West--rejecting the moratorium idea and tying up the negotiation with preliminary conditions--it only aims at translating the NATO programme in life and at continuing the course of confrontation and arms race.

The complete contrast between the effort of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states on the one hand, and of the attitude of the West, on the other, is pointed out in the international news analysis of NARODNA ARMIYA. Both newspapers mention the sittings of the nuclear planning group of NATO in Bonn under the baton of Washington as the latest corroboration of this attitude of the Western states.

PAP REPORT ON 10 APRIL POLISH SEJM SESSION NOTED

AU111436 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Apr (PAP)--On April 10, the Polish Parliament adopted a resolution expressing full confidence in Premier Jaruzelski and his government. The Sejm expressed its appreciation for the March 30 agreement signed in Warsaw between the government and Solidarity, and found it indispensable to appeal to the trade unions for refraining from use of any methods of pressure contradictory to the law as well as for abandoning for two months strikes and the use of strike threat. The Parliament emphasized the meaning of the trade unions movement as "an advocate and defender of the interests of the working masses" and obligated the government to accelerate legislative work serving the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements as well as expressed its appreciation for all those who make efforts to prevent tension and in particular "for the role of the Catholic Church towards this cause."

A complete picture of the country's situation was drawn in extensive speeches of Premier Jaruzelski (the overall situation) and Vice-Premiers Henryk Kisiel (economy) and Mieczyslaw Rakowski (contacts with trade unions).

Representatives of the three Polish parties, of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, as well as of the three Catholic deputies' circles and non-party deputies have backed up the theses of Premier General Jaruzelski, voicing their confidence in the undertakings of the government and stressing the need for the realization of social agreements as the guarantee of social order and undisturbed work of economy.

31 speakers took part in the 14-hour debate. During a debate on the premier's dramatic and deeply convincing speech which ended at midnight the deputies concentrated on the directions of constructive activity, on the ways of leading the country out of the crisis, out of the disastrous economic situation. The deputies stressed the need to consolidate the co-responsibility of all social forces for the fate of the nation and to avoid everything that can cause tension and conflict. They pointed to the necessity of national peace, the need to remove hotbeds of violent activities, to reconstruct the economy, to stabilize the country's policy. The deputies expressed their support for Wojciech Jaruzelski's government.

PCF DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT BCP CONGRESS PUBLISHED

LD101421 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 2 Apr 81 p 10

[Special correspondent Marine Monod dispatch: "PCP's Fraternal Message to the Bulgarian Communists; Speech by Madeleine Vincent"]

[Text] Sofia, 1 Apr--It was mostly the representatives of the vast international community of progressive and democratic forces who spoke out at the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Congress on Wednesday, through the agency of the foreign delegations. After warmly greeting the 12th congress and giving the French Communist Party's [PCF] view of the international situation, Politburo member Madeleine Vincent stated in particular in a speech on behalf of the PCF:

"We rejoice at the important successes gained by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in the spheres of developing the economy, science, culture, education and living standards and asserting of the socialist way of life.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report shows vividly the progress made since your last congress toward building an 'advanced socialist society.

"Your Eighth 5-Year Plan sets itself the aim of satisfying as fully as possible the people's vital needs by ensuring the dynamic and harmonious upsurge of the economy. This is an immense task which, notwithstanding real successes, will obviously not be without difficulties.

"We note with great interest the attention which you are paying to the new problems which stem from the socialist society's very development and, more particularly, those which relate to the improvement of national economic management, the continuous deepening and expansion of socialist democracy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the raising of the economy's efficiency and quality."

After recalling to mind the situation in France, Madeleine Vincent concluded: "We believe that cooperation between Bulgaria and France and the strengthening of their relations in all spheres could undergo broad development in our peoples' mutual interest. They could make a contribution to strengthening peace, detente and security on our continent.

"We are gratified by the relations of Solidarity, deep friendship and mutual esteem between our two parties, as attested by the meeting between Comrades Georges Marchais and Todor Zhivkov. We intend to continue and strengthen cooperation between the BCP and the PCF in the common struggle against imperialism, for peace and disarmament and for socialism.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO BCP CONGRESS DEPART

Libyan, Syrian Delegations

AU111938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Delegations of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Mukhtar Ibrahim (Garbaah), member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and of the Syrian Communist Party led by Zahir Abdul Samak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, which had attended the 12th BCP Congress, have left Bulgaria.

British Head Meets Stanishev

AU102026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Comrade Michael Pitt, executive committee member of the British Communist Party, who had attended the 12th BCP Congress at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. During the friendly talks, the opportunities for further strengthening ties between the BCP and the British Communist Party were discussed.

British CP Delegation Leaves

AU111647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] A delegation of the British Communist Party led by Michael Pitt, executive committee member of the British Communist Party which had attended the 12th BCP Congress, has left the country. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

BOZHINOV, BCP DELEGATION RETURN FROM CPCZ CONGRESS

AU102031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, which had attended the 16th CPCZ Congress, returned home from Czechoslovakia today.

DOYNOV, BCP DELEGATION DEPART FOR SED CONGRESS

AU101524 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 10 Apr (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Ognyan Doynov, left for Berlin today. At the invitation of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, the Bulgarian delegation will take part in the 10th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party.

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU112116 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 11

["Text" of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on Hungary's national holiday]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, and through you to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people most cordial greetings and wishes on the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria carefully follow and sincerely rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal Hungarian people during the past 36 years. By their constructive work, led by the MSZMP and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian workers, peasants and intelligentsia profoundly transformed Hungary and turned it into a free and independent socialist state with a developed economy and prospering culture.

An active participant in the Warsaw Pact organization, the Hungarian People's Republic pursues a consistent and constructive foreign policy aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

We are deeply convinced that by putting into effect the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress the Hungarian people will make a new and big step in building a developed socialist society.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic are constantly developing and expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the basis of the 10 July 1969 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. We would like to assure you that we shall continue to devote all our forces to strengthening the fraternal alliance between our countries and peoples and our common friendship with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries.

On the day of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, from the bottom of our hearts we wish the MSZMP Central Committee, the entire Hungarian people, and personally to you, dear comrades, new and even greater successes in building a developed socialist society and in our common struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world.

LEONTIEV ARTICLE HITS BETRAYAL OF STATE SECRETS

AU141835 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 Apr 81 p 9

[Article by Khristo Leontiev: "About Secrets"--"On Social and Ethical Subjects"]

[Text] I once heard the following story: Two neighbors lived with a good understanding. They knew everything about each other. They witnessed each other's happy moments and worries. Once, one of the neighbors confided to the other his secret sorrow: His wife could not have any children. This was the sentence of her doctors. The other neighbor consoled his friend, as well as he could, and later on the thing was forgotten.

Several years passed. The wife of one of the neighbors disappeared for a certain period, after which it was known that she was in the hospital and she came back with a child. She finally had borne a child! The neighbor who knew the truth was silent and only gave his friend a significant look. The other one was embarrassed.

The neighbors grew old, their children were growing up and suddenly the children quarreled because of some young people's problems. Enmity grew between the two families. Now, the one who knew the secret became vindictive and in his anger he told other people what he knew. The scandal erupted. The son had difficulty in coping with this situation and temporarily left home. Sorrow and fear chased happiness away from the home. This is when the neighbor, in bitter repentence, regretted the moment he had shared his scret....

I remembered this story when I was present at a trial for espionage activities at the Court of Justice. In this case we were dealing with the betrayal of a state secret affecting Bulgaria's national interests.

The imperialist countries have complicated the international atmosphere and have adopted a policy of unrestrained rearmament, of nonobservance of the agreements on consolidating world peace and security. They are conducting an unbridled anti-Soviet and anticommunist policy, whose strategic goal is to sow discord and dissension among the socialist countries, as well as to create difficulties in the CEMA integration processes and to influence public opinion in their own countries and in the developing countries.

In order to implement this goal, the imperialist countries particularly rely upon collecting various facts of any kind.

In this respect, the interest of the interested intelligence agencies, institutions and circles is unlimited--from the military deployment of troops, to plans on our country's economic, cultural and political development, contacts, conditions, trends of our relations with the developing and capitalist countries, price policy, price setting, monetary problems, exports, imports, state reserves, social policy etc.

The party and people's government have always devoted and are still devoting particular attention to the patriotic and international education of the working people, have kept their feeling for vigilance and responsibility alive as regards the cause of socialism and have taught them to be irreconcilable and uncompromising toward hostile, antistate and antisocialist activities.

Our country's Constitution, in Article 60, stipulates as follows: "Citizens are obliged to protect and increase socialist property as an inviolable basis of the socialist system, to cooperate in consolidating the political, economic and defense power of our motherland and our people's prosperity." Article 61 of the Constitution reads as follows: "The defense of the motherland is the supreme duty and a question of honor for every citizen. Betrayal and treachery against the motherland are among the severest crimes against the people. They are punished with the full strictness of the law."

The Constitution further reads as follows: Therefore, collecting and betraying, even collecting only facts, for the purpose of passing them on to foreign states or organizations, is punished as one of the severest crimes against the Bulgarian People's Republic --espionage. (Article 104 and 105 of the Constitution)

When the dissemination of information, considered as state secrets, is committed not with intent but because of neglect, lack of foresight, gossip or boasting, it is punished according to Articles 357-359 of the Constitution. The dissemination of facts of a military or other nature which are considered official secrets and are protected by law, decree or any official instructions, are also subject to the law. (Article 360 of the Constitution)

In this case there is no question of excessive distrust or of unnecessary suspiciousness. Our country--Bulgaria--has widely opened its doors and about 5 million foreigners pass through our borders yearly.

We are talking about other things. We are talking about not being willing to be deceived. We cannot be indifferent and tolerant when officials or citizens, in exchange for small gifts or bribes, in exchange for staying free in expensive hotels, or for respective "commissions," betray various facts to foreign companies, such as: The prospects of development of some of our economic branches, our economy's needs for certain types of equipment, raw materials, etc. Our conditions in signing agreements with other partners, our prices and so forth, as well as facts of a military, political, economic or other nature.

All this is confirmed by facts!

Solomon Yozev Beniyozev, a former employee of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, passed on facts on the prospects of development of Bulgarian chemical industry to foreign companies, as well as facts on the conditions and prices of competitive firms, on limits granted and on other data concerning practical business deals, etc.

Engineer Metodi Vasilev Dimitrov, from the "cellulose paper" state economic trust, passed on facts to foreign companies concerning the needs and deliveries of machines, equipment and installations for the Bulgarian cellulose-paper industry during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Having briefed the foreign company on all the details about the delivery schedules of such equipment, about the amount of capital investments and the currency funds available for the needs of this industry, he greatly helped the foreign company to conclude a profitable deal while our side suffered considerable losses.

Having lost their sense of dignity, their conscience and their sense of responsibility, heading along the path of treachery and ready, for their personal benefit, to sell state interests, Stefan Dimitrov Savov from the Korabotimpex state transportation enterprise, Nadezhda Khristova Dragoshinova from the Mashinoimport state trade enterprise and Petur Kandilarov from the Pharmakhim foreign trade enterprise are among those guilty of such actions. They have all been punished with the full strictness of the law.

It is well known that foreign intelligence agencies and special services have particular interest in obtaining topographic and geodetic facts. It is no coincidence that a special geodetic investigation department has been created, attached to NATO. It is called "Gimprodo."

Recently a professor from a Western country sent a letter to our Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources in which he modestly explained that his assistant is preparing a doctoral thesis on the regional metal genesis [metalogenesys] of copper in the Carpathian-Balkan area, owing to which it was necessary for him to visit our mines and ore deposits. The professor discreetly hinted that all costs would be at their expense and he even proposed that a Bulgarian expert in geology and mineralogy should visit the Swiss Alps at their expense.

The professor received the due answer, that all the necessary data of interest to him could be obtained from our ministry, which is ready to send it to his address. Naturally, neither he nor his assistant ever called again or showed any interest in the "scientific" facts which they wished to discover by themselves.

All this is not being done out of friendly feelings of good will. Any kind of opportunity is being taken advantage of. Data published in the mass media are being manipulated, various dissertations and scientific works are being analyzed and last but not least, personal contacts should by no means be forgotten. They are highly valued, as a matter of fact. Thus, for example, agents of a foreign intelligence service are urged to collect their facts and information by visiting cafeterias and other public catering premises situated around plants and factories, where the workers go after receiving their wages. In addition to this, agents are instructed to start conversations without their interlocutor noticing that he is being interrogated, without him suspecting their interest in certain questions. They have to make him talk at his own initiative. Usually it is considered expedient to conduct such conversations over a glass of liquor.

We will certainly not argue with the foreign intelligence services. It is known that they not only give their subordinates such advice but force them to use far more drastic and less decent methods. We must confess that they are not very delicate or considerate when acting, for which they have become notorious all over the world.

For us, it is more important to think over one fact: There are truly quite a few people suffering from the ambition to distinguish themselves by their great erudition on certain subjects or by their inside knowledge about certain facts. They are eager to show off with things other people do not know about. This is how, without any special reason, they begin to chat and gossip, sharing their knowledge about things with strangers, telling them things which are certainly not suitable to be discussed over a cup of coffee in a public place. Such people do this in order to boast, to demonstrate their self-assurance and self-confidence, as well as their superiority, just for showing off. If this happens over a glass of liquor, in particular, they lose their sense of vigilance altogether. There is no limit to their loquacity and willy-nilly they are ready to facilitate someone's shady goals and intentions.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION SCHEDULES CONGRESS 18 MAY

AU101954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Summary] "On 9 April, at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial House in Sofia, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] permanent board met. Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary, reported the permanent board's decision to hold the 34th congress on 18 May 1981." Petur Tanchev spoke in detail on the decision by the BNAU to participate move actively in the nationwide struggle for implementing the historic program of the 12th BCP Congress.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM MEMBERS ADDRESS PARTY CONGRESS

AU141531 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 April on pages 5 and 6 carries accounts of speeches, totalling 7,200 words, by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Antonin Kapek, Jozef Lenart and Josef Korcak in the debate of the 16th CPCZ Congress on 6 April.

Antonin Kapek, who addresses the congress as first secretary of the Prague party organization, voices in the opening part of his speech "unambiguous and full approval" of Gustav Husak's main congress report on behalf of Prague communists, and sketches the development of the CSSR capital in the past decade. Stating that even though "this decade has been an extraordinarily favorable period for Prague," Kapek admits that "we have not succeeded, however, in ensuring the requisite growth rates for all development programs, such as modern telecommunications systems, hydraulic elements, aggregates and others. It is therefore necessary to constantly accelerate the overall growth rate of the development programs and, in some cases, to catch up and overcome the existing lag.

"Next to tasks ensuing from the set of measures for improving planned management," Kapek continues, "we must also resolve a number of material problems in Prague industry. The situation literally compels us to assert the modernization and reconstruction of future-oriented branches in particular. The key sectors and economic production units are not dealing with this problem adequately, even though it has been obvious for a rather long time that a procedure that lacks a concept and is not linked with the necessary structural changes--in a situation in which frequently even the necessary blueprints have not been prepared--cannot solve a great deal. Moreover, the resources earmarked for Prague in the Seventh 5-Year Plan do not fully correspond to the most urgent development needs of the major branches. There are future-oriented branches in the CSSR capital, and the ministries concerned must pay the attention to them they rightly deserve. So far not even new machinery has been introduced into production in the necessary quantity and quality. To give an example, only 8.8 percent of all numerically controlled machines have been designated for Prague, which is far below the needs of its industry."

Kapek goes on to discuss the need for more effective scientific development and management, mentioning as a prerequisite the need to "assert the principles of material incentives, do away with equalization in the remuneration system and set up an effective system of information, control and people's postgraduate studies." Kapek asserts that "those activities have been heretofore frequently replaced by paperwork and an abundance of all kinds of handouts and instruction." This, together with the "excessive number of regulations for all areas of activity," also "provides a clue to the question of whether we really suffer from such manpower shortage in our national economy, as many are trying to make us believe," according to Kapek.

After praising the contribution of various forms of "working people's initiative" to the Prague economy, Kapek speaks about the state of the CPCZ. He says: "Today the CPCZ is mighty, united, capable of action and ideologically firm. We are well aware of the significance of this fact after all we went through toward the end of the sixties and in light of what we are witnessing in the fraternal Policy People's Republic. We are proud of the 1.5-million-strong army of our party's members and candidate members. However, we know equally well that the party's strength never lay and does not lie merely in the number of its members. That is why I want to fully endorse the idea expressed in the [main congress] report on the need to further improve the party's quality, its ideological standard and action ability. Among the party's good traditions is that its functionaries, primary organizations and district and regional bodies have always been able, on the basis of the knowledge of basic facts and a principled, class-based approach, to correctly orient themselves, to perceive political connections and to draw responsible conclusions. They have always been able to respond in time, promptly and on their own initiative to distorted views, all kinds of sentiments and wavering.

They have also been capable of speaking out convincingly against political disorientation in their surroundings. All that is equally necessary today and will be even more necessary tomorrow. Merely waiting for instructions, excuses about alleged lack of information or fear to present unpopular problems, searching for alibis--phenomena we are encountering even in our Prague organization--are absolutely incompatible with our work. That is why we are trying to draw from these facts correct conclusions for ideological education, work with cadres, the training of young communists and the party's further growth. We will try even harder to implement much more consistently the party statutes, principles of democratic centralism and criticism and self-criticism, in order to assess what is being criticized and not who criticizes, to eliminate the causes of the criticized phenomena instead of taking steps against those who criticize, and to evaluate the contents of discussion and not the persons taking part in it."

It is "equally important," according to Kapek, "not to allow--ever, under any circumstances--any weakening of the class and internationalist principles of socialism and socialist democracy. We will always promote internationalism, manifested in consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union, strengthening the role of the socialist community and developing the world revolutionary process and the struggle for peace. That is the legacy of our party's 60-year old history and the purpose of the 16th congress' appeal to continue building an advanced socialist society."

Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, reports in the first part of his speech on the "further consolidation" of the Slovak Communist Party since the last CPCZ Congress. He reviews Slovakia's economic achievements in the past 5 years. He then goes on to discuss Czech-Slovak relations: "Our nation's and nationalities' unity is becoming increasingly firm and is of great benefit to the people. However, we see that reactionary emigree circles in imperialism's subversive services--both separatists and bourgeois advocates of the notion of a "Czechoslovak" nation--would like to pit our nations against each other, counting on discord between Czechs and Slovaks. Those are wretched plans that are doomed to fail. Our nations and nationalities know who and whose objectives are served by lack of unity and discord among them. That is why we will guard like the apple of our eye our unity and fraternal ties and will cement them unswervingly for the benefit of our common Czechoslovak homeland."

Lenart continues: "The attained level of unity and fraternal cooperation among our nations and nationalities inspires us to deepen our knowledge and define the prospects of our nations' further development under conditions of their drawing closer to each other, and of the ways and factors in consolidating their cooperation in the course of further development.

"The Soviet Union's experiences and the knowledge we ourselves have acquired confirm that in the stage of building an advanced socialist society, it is necessary to continue efforts aimed at achieving a higher level of unity between our nations. The development of our nations and nationalities, and their drawing closer to each other, are two sides of the same coin, are mutually interdependent and influence each other in an organic manner. This is how the party perceives the dialectics of relations among the nationalities in the present stage.

"That is why it is important, while developing our nations' potential, to deepen at the same time the process of internationalizing all aspects of our life.

"Also, we in Slovakia--party and state bodies, the government and the Slovak National Council--see, and must see, from this point of view the new demands, the new criteria of the times and those viewpoints that are common to the unified Czechoslovak economy as well as to the social, state-political and cultural spheres."

In his speech, Jozef Lenart then stresses the need to raise the "effectiveness and quality" of all economic activity, and advocates in that context a speedier development of electronics and automation in Slovakia, which he views as a way to achieve that goal. He warns that the struggle for higher effectiveness and quality "will not be easy or free of conflicts. We will have to overcome old habits and routine and face up to the capitalist's ideological subversion." But at the same time he expresses optimism that "the hopes of capitalists' helpers, who would like to make our people believe that we are not capable of achieving progress in this field and undermine our will, will not materialize. We are convinced that in the same way as we fulfilled, under conditions of cold war and embargo, the tasks of industrialization and collectivization, we will also master this historic task and achieve high quality and effectiveness. There is no doubt that socialism will prevail over the old world also in this key respect--in labor productivity."

Commenting further on relations among the nations and nationalities living in the CSSR, Lenart draws attention to the merits of the federal system, which "has raised the economy and political and cultural life to a higher level," "stimulates our nation's creative resources, enhances the sense of responsibility for the common cause and simultaneously makes it possible to assert their specific needs and interests."

Lenart then highlights the "irreplaceable importance" of Czechoslovak cooperation with the Soviet Union, which he views as "the determinant factor of our successes." He notes, therefore, the "urgent need for even more multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union," saying that it is "not only in the interest of our national freedom and state independence, and of people's life in peace, but also an unusually urgent requirement of our economy."

In the concluding part of his speech, Lenart pays tribute to the "permanently enduring" Leninist doctrine, "the source of the party's successes and decisive victories." He says in that context: "Not only we in Czechoslovakia but also Hungarian comrades have learned and, deplorably, even the Polish comrades are currently learning how dearly one must pay for deviating from Leninism. Those experiences confirm how fatefully important it is for the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class to adopt and creatively apply Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to affirm loyalty to them even in the most difficult situations.

"The tragic developments in the PRC, Pol Pot's raging and the Maoist aggression against Vietnam show us very graphically that the betrayal of proletarian internationalism leads to nationalism, chauvinism and overt assistance to imperialism.

"All knowledge acquired in the past, but also new insights, corroborate unambiguously our conviction that the creative, victorious Leninist teaching shows the only reliable way of further developing and strengthening socialism, and of fighting for social and nations' liberation, for peace and progress.

"That is why we will continue to pursue this tested path under the leadership of our Central Committee. In even more closed ranks we will march forward under the Leninist banner, together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and segments of the world revolutionary workers movement."

Josef Korcak, who addresses the congress as premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, opens his speech by saying that the Czech Socialist Republic has "honorably coped" with the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress, "despite some deviations from the set plans." He then briefly outlines the Czech Republic's economic results in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, paying special attention to the performance of the consumer goods industry, "one of the few sectors to have exceeded the planned production volume." In particular, he underlines the fact that "year after year" the consumer goods industry "has been helping to fulfill export tasks, stepping into the breach for sectors that failed to secure the planned foreign currency funds." According to Korcak, the Czech Republic's consumer goods industry, with its 415,000 employees, accounts for 22.3 percent of Czechoslovakia's total exports.

Despite this "success," Korcak urges a further improvement of the quality and selection of consumer goods, because "the times when in some countries we were able to sell anything and make up for losses caused by poor quality by the quantity of exports are irrevocably gone."

Commenting further on the consumer goods sector, Korcak says: "The Czech Government is devoting permanent attention to the consumer goods industry. We are aware not only of its economic importance, but also of its political role in ensuring the needs of the domestic market and thereby the population's living standards. The shortage of some textile products and of china and glassware for everyday use continues to be the subject of citizens' justified criticism, even though the plan is being fulfilled or overfulfilled. The problem is not that our enterprises cannot or do not want to produce, but that the exports of this merchandise are growing. Making decisions on which goods to designate for export and which for the domestic market is not easy, even though in the government we always seek harmony between the two. We say openly that we cannot take the direction of increasing indebtedness. The imported raw materials and products must be paid for. When we are not capable of exporting one thing, then we must export something else instead. There is nothing we can change about this elementary economic rule."

The subsequent part of Korcak's address is devoted to the work of national committees. Having reviewed the role of national committees and their tasks, especially within the framework of the "Z" project, the community self-improvement programs, he discusses their responsibility for environmental protection. According to Korcak, "there are a number of problems" in that area: "They are not confined to the situation in North Bohemia, Prague, Ostrava and other cities. We have to solve a number of serious issues in the West Bohemian spas, especially in Karlovy Vary. We are also alarmed by some warning signals coming from the Krkonose Mountains and other areas.

"Socialism creates the prerequisites for a harmonious relationship between man and nature, but their materialization is neither simple nor inexpensive. We can satisfy the need for ever greater resources to protect nature only to a degree corresponding to our possibilities. We also lack enough scientific knowledge and, sometimes, technical and technological means to cope with some harmful influences. Nevertheless, we are not becoming reconciled to the aggravation of living conditions, and are seeking a remedy.

"We will have to take much more resolute steps against insufficiently drawing on resources earmarked for the construction of purification plants. We also want to more palpably penalize the failure to make use of them, and take an irreconcilable stand against everyone whose dilatoriness, self-indulgence and irresponsibility cause unnecessary air, water and soil pollution, and thereby jeopardize the most valuable asset of public health. We have at our disposal a sufficient number of legal regulations in this respect. It is only a question of making better use of them. That applies to national committees as well as other bodies. In the everyday rush, being submerged in an abundance of all kinds of problems, we tend to forget some sins against the environment. Not all ill-advised infringements upon nature are immediately visible, but their rectification is usually difficult and costly."

Speaking about the work of national committees and the bodies of state administration, Korcak also urges an improvement of their services to the population: "Everything leading to red tape and formalism, everything distracting from specific work with the citizens must be changed, and the time and energy thus saved devoted to what matters most--work for the people and with the people, work for their interests. We view this as part of the struggle against manifestations of detachment from people's needs, disregard for their suggestions and ignorance of their views and sentiments."

In this context, Korcak also criticizes, in the concluding part of his speech, "excessive administration," urging a "reduction of costs for the state apparatus." This problem cannot be resolved by a "one-shot campaign" nor by "mere outside pressure," according to Korcak, but will require a "greater sense of responsibility, greater creativity and initiative, and more boldness and resolution" in administrative activity.

RUDE PRAVO LISTS MEMBERS OF TOP CPCZ BODIES

AU141400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Unattributed lists]

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Abraham, Ladislav; Adamec, Ladislav; Auersperg, Pavel; Bauer, Miroslav; Benda, Radislav; Beno, Mikulas; Beranek, Karel; Bezel, Vaclav; Bilak, Vasil; Blahnik, Miloslav; Bobkova, Marie; Brabec, Antonin; Brinkova, Kvetoslava; Cais, Karel; Colotka, Peter; Cervenka, Stanislav; Ceska, Zdenek; Danek, Miroslav; David, Vaclav; Demcak, Andrej; Drabova, Marie; Dzur, Martin; Ehrenberger, Vlastimil; Erban, Evzen; Feificova, Libuse; Fojtik, Jan; Fucikova, Gusta; Gerle, Ladislav; Hajko, Vladimir; Hajn, Jaroslav; Hajek, Vaclav; Haman, Josef; Hanes, Dalibor; Havlin, Josef; Henes, Karel; Himl, Antonin; Hlozek, Zdenek; Hoffmann, Karel; Horacek, Vaclav; Hoenig, Bohumil; Hruskovic, Miloslav; Husak, Gustav; Hula, Vaclav; Hvizdosova, Eleonora; Chnoupek, Bohuslav; Chramosta, Antonin; Indra, Alois; Jakes, Milos; Janak, Ignac; Janak, Petr; Janik, Jan; Jelinek, Antonin; Jindrak, Rudolf; Kabrhelova, Marie; Kapek, Antonin; Kempny, Josef; Klicnik, Oldrich; Klusak, Milan; Korcak, Josef; Kozak, Jan; Kozubek, Silvestr; Kozesnikova, Hana; Kral, Josef; Kubes, Frantisek; Kvasil, Bohumil; Lagova, Emilia; Langer, Emil; Lenart, Jozef; Lovetinsky, Cestmir; Ludvik, Jan; Luhovy, Ladislav; Lucan, Matej; Majerciak, Pavol; Mamula, Miroslav; Marko, Jan; Markova, Ludmila; Marsal, Stefan; Martinak, Ladislav; Martinek, Jan; Mevald, Josef; Mlady, Antonin; Mracek, Karel; Musilkova, Marie; Neubert, Karel; Obzina, Jaromir; Ondracek, Jaroslav; Pacuta, Vasil; Pancurova, Julia; Peska, Rudolf; Petrincova, Valeria; Pezlar, Ludovit; Pirc, Jan; Pirosik, Vladimir; Pitra, Frantisek; Polednik, Jindrich; Potac, Svatopluk; Rell, Juraj; Rohlicek, Rudolf; Roubal, Frantisek; Rusov, Karel; Rychecky, Rudolf; Rehorek, Jindrich; Sedlarova, Alena; Smely, Zdenek; Snitil, Zdenek; Salgovic, Viliam; Slapka, Gejza; Spak, Michal; Strougal, Lubomir; Svestka, Oldrich; Svorcova, Jirina; Tesar, Frantisek; Tomasovic, Jaroslav; Travnicek, Tomas; Turzo, Eugen; Vajnar, Vratislav; Varga, Julius; Valek, Miroslav; Vavra, Rudolf; Vrbicka, Vilma; Zavadil, Miroslav; Zuska, Zdenek; Zabcik, Milan.

Candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee:

Ambrozova, Justina; Bajtosova, Helena; Bednar, Miloslav; Bejda, Vasil; Cserge, Karol; Cmolik, Otto; Dockal, Miloslav; Drabek, Josef; Drgona, Julius; Dubova, Jitka; Fajmonova, Jana; Fisera, Zdenek; Frk, Vratislav; Gajdica, Josef; Gregorova, Jaroslava; Hajek, Jaroslav; Hinerova, Amalia; Horakova, Marie; Horeni, Zdenek; Janousek, Vaclav; Jeneral, Jaroslav; Jonas, Pavol; Jung, Josef; Kaszonyi, Arpad; Klimesova, Margita; Klima, Jiri; Krupauer, Vladimir; Ler, Leopold; Litvak, Mikulas; Machala, Stanislav; Maly, Miroslav; Matouskova, Bozena; Meduna, Vladimir; Mocova, Vera; Muzikarova, Ludmila; Navratilova, Maria; Novy, Antonin; Penxova, Eva; Poskocil, Jaroslav; Poelhoes, Karol; Pulkertova, Vera; Purs, Jiri; Remek, Jozef; Risko, Jan; Riha, Miroslav; Riman, Josef; Spackova, Anna; Stefanak, Michal; Svec, Vaclav; Ulcova, Vera; Vesela, Jirina; Vesely, Frantisek; Voslarova, Zdenka; Zelenka, Jan; Zika, Miloslav.

Members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission:

Augustin, Karel; Bastinova, Maria; Boda, Miloslav; Capka, Miroslav; Cerveny, Ladislav; Dedic, Zdenek; Eged, Frantisek; Graif, Frantisek; Hlouskova, Blazena; Hornik, Stepan; Hron, Jaroslav; Hutterova, Marie; Hyza, Kvetoslav; Charvat, Miloslav; Jarosova, Marie; Jelinek, Jan; Kadlec, Rudolf; Kesiar, Alexander; Kretova, Anna; Krupicka, Frantisek; Kves, Vaclav; Ludrovska, Marta; Machacek, Josef; Martisova, Marie; Masek, Jindrich; Molek, Jaroslav; Mueller, Miroslav; Novotny, Ladislav; Ondrej, Josef; Ondrich, Frantisek; Oulehla, Drahomir;

Pelc, Jiri; Pesatova, Marie; Pezinsky, Anton; Pekna, Jaroslava; Pozivilova, Vera; Pragrova, Marie; Pudil, Ladislav; Rabusic, Cyril, Razus, Milan; Ruzickova, Marie; Sakmar, Lumir; Sprocha, Stefan; Streba, Jozef; Subrt, Vaclav; Tlapak, Jaroslav; Trmal, Josef; Uher, Jakub; Valenta, Josef; Vacker, Miloslav.

CUBAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT KOSICE FRIENDSHIP MEETING

FL101422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Our people will never forget that Czechoslovak arms, along with Soviet arms, in the hands of Cuban workers, peasants and students defeated imperialism in Giron, party Politburo member Pedro Prieto has declared. The chief of the Cuban delegation to the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress was speaking at a meeting of friendship with our country held at the iron and steel plant of the city of Kosice in Slovakia.

Miret referred to the increasing anti-Cuban campaign by the new Yankee administration. He added that the latter's desire that our government change its principles both of friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries and of solidarity with revolutionary fighters anywhere in the world is useless. The member of the party Politburo conveyed greetings to the Czechsolovak communists and people from our commander in chief Fidel Castro.

16TH CPCZ CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED 11 APR

AU141435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Document entitled: "Text of the Resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress"]

[Text] On the Report on Party Activity and the Development of Society since the 15th CPCZ Congress and on Other Tasks of the Party

The 16th CPCZ Congress discussed the report on party activity and the development of society since the 15th CPCZ Congress and on other tasks of the party, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and resolves:

1. To approve the activity and course of the CPCZ Central Committee in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress program.

2. To approve the report on party activity and the development of society since the 15th CPCZ Congress and on other tasks of the party, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, as a mandatory political line for the further period of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

3. To entrust:

A. The CPCZ Central Committee with making use of the suggestions and recommendations delivered during the congress discussion in its further activity;

B. All party bodies and organizations, communists in state, economic and social bodies organizations and institutions with consistently implementing the political line determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of our society's life.

On the Report about the Activity of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission

The 16th CPCZ Congress approves the report on the activity of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, delivered by Comrade Miroslav Capka.

On the Draft of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85

The 16th CPCZ Congress discussed the report on the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85, delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, and resolves:

1. To approve the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85.

2. To entrust the CPCZ Central Committee, its bodies and communists in the CSSR Government:

A. In harmony with the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85, with completing in the course of 1981 the elaboration of the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of CSSR's economic and social development; and when drafting the Seventh 5-Year Plan, with taking into consideration the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the 16th CPCZ Congress and passed on by the party and social bodies;

B. With submitting by the end of 1981 a draft law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the CSSR's economic and social development to the CSSR Federal Assembly for discussion.

3. To entrust all party bodies and organizations, communists in state and economic bodies and social organizations with ensuring in a unified and comprehensive manner the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as a primary political task.

The 16th CPCZ Congress appeals to all working people to orient their creative initiative and the further development of socialist competition toward successful fulfilling the tasks of this year's plan and of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan--the program of further building an advanced socialist society in our fatherland.

On Reports of Honor and Greetings Messages and Pledges Sent to the 16th CPCZ Congress

The deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress and its whole preparation were marked by an extraordinary political and working activity and initiative of citizens associated in the CSSR National Front. The congress values this creative support for the party policy, which is an expression of the profound trust of the broad strata of working people in the CPCZ, and evidence of a firm unity of the party and people.

The congress expresses comradely thanks for the letters and reports of honor about the fulfillment of tasks and socialist pledges. It also highly values the new and detailed socialist pledges from all spheres of social life, concluded in honor of the congress and the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's founding.

On Letters and Requests Pertaining to Intraparty Issues and Members' Affairs, Submitted to the 16th CPCZ Congress

The 16th CPCZ Congress acknowledges that recommendations, suggestions and requests pertaining to intraparty issues and members' affairs were sent to the congress.

It entrusts the CPCZ Central Committee with assessing and settling these recommendations, suggestions and requests in accordance with the CPCZ statutes.

INDRA ON PARTY'S 'MORAL STRENGTH,' LEADING ROLE

AU131605 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 13 of 1 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "A Word About the Party"]

[Excerpt] We do not succumb to smug vanity. We have never pretended that implementation of the party's leading role would be free of difficulties, errors and mistakes. The advantage of the Communist Party, its characteristic feature, is precisely that it always musters enough moral strength to expose its own weaknesses, and that--with the aid of its class and people--it also always overcomes them. At the same time, the proven truth is always verified that the cause of difficulties, errors and possible temporary defeats is not socialism as a social system, but the weakening of the principles of building and defending it. An incorrect interpretation and application of the party's leading role in one form or other--beginning with subjectivism in formulating its policy, ideological disarmament and leaving the field to rightwing revisionism, all the way to sectarian isolation from the people--is the origin of all difficulties. Of course, this enumeration of incorrect interpretations of the party's leading role is not complete; individual shortcomings can be contingent upon one another, can complement or multiply one another.

SOLIDARITY ATTITUDES TOWARD SEJM RESOLUTION SCORED

'Weakening People's Power'

LD131918 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Discussing developments in Poland, a Radio Prague observer said today that the support expressed by Poland's parliament for proposals put forth by Prime Minister Jaruzelski has created prerequisites for gradually removing Poland's intense social crisis.

A resolution adopted by the Sejm--that is, Poland's parliament--says that the most urgent precondition of stability is a reduction of tension and abidance by the law. It also spoke of the necessity of warding off any trends detrimental to social discipline. In this spirit the Sejm called for a 2-month strike moratorium which, as Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out, may signify the beginning of a stabilization process. This intense interest in tackling the country's problems is apparently not shared by the leaders of the so-called independent Solidarity unions. One of their spokesmen, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, declared that if the necessity of staging a strike arises, a resolution of the Sejm cannot prevent it. This reaction reflected the irresponsible attitude which actually undermines the authority of Poland's supreme legislative body and is aimed against the country's basic interests.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that this practice applied by the leaders of Solidarity fails to meet with the approval of increasing numbers of rank-and-file members who see with their own eyes where these irresponsible policies lead to. They are aware who is undermining stability, weakening the people's power and retarding the recuperation of the economy. These facts were even noted by the Warsaw correspondent of the American UPI news agency. He wrote that people in the Solidarity unions had criticized their leadership for ignoring what had been dealt with in parliament. One member is quoted as having said that it is, to say the least, strange that the leaders of an organization which desires to determine the fate of the country have ignored such an important session and its deliberations.

All this serves to illustrate who is in control of the Solidarity unions today. The antisocialist forces, who have gained the upper hand in the leadership, keep insisting on confrontation with Poland's social system and thus continue committing provocative acts.

They find support abroad; among their supporters are such ill-famed organizations as the reactionary American trade union organization, AFL-CIO, which today is known for its close links with the CIA.

Summing up, we may say that Poland is entering a new stage of development which may bring the stabilization which is so badly needed. The parliamentary resolution in support of proposals put forth by the country's prime minister provides a highly significant opportunity.

'New Conflicts on Horizon'

AU151103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Gdansk dispatch: "After the Sejm Session; From Our Warsaw Correspondent"]

[Text] In households and plants, everybody who could, followed the television transmission from the Sejm. The premier, General Jaruzelski, was speaking. The whole country was waiting for his statement. "Things are bad, and could get even worse," the premier of the Polish People's Republic says. The citizens in all coastal areas know this, too. Gradually there is almost nothing to put into the cooking pot, production is dropping, the ration system is being expanded...and it is said that in the headquarters of so-called National Consultative Commission of "Solidarity" they are preparing more commotion. At the moment they are in session. Already in the morning it is being rumored that they refuse to listen to what the premier is asking for--at least a temporary halt to submitting new demands; they want to hear noting about a 2-month general strike ban either....

By evening the entire coast, the entire country already knew that "those from the right" had again gained the upper hand in the National Consultative Commission. The upper hand in other things also. Thus "Solidarity" must allegedly have its own program on television and radio, and have it at any price. Three times a week for 20 minutes on nationwide television broadcasts, and 2 hours a week on the radio. Apart from this a commission has already been set up, which is to propose a reform of justice bodies in the courts and the prosecutor's office (!).

Thus new conflicts are again appearing on the horizon. L. Walesa appeared in the television newscast, replying to the reporter's question on whether this and also other things that they are discussing would not give cause for new tensions in the country. He said that such a thing cannot be excluded. As to General Jaruzelski's statement, he said that he had not yet acquainted himself with it. They had been too busy with their own affairs, he said. But, he said, they had the premier's speech on tape.

Even the Gdansk citizens, used to all kinds of things from "Solidarity," are upset. Does this mean that "Solidarity" is ignoring the premier? Surely only a few days ago Walesa was paying tribute to General Jaruzelski in all his diverse talks with Western journalists, voicing his confidence in the general....

On Friday, 10 April, late in the evening, "Solidarity" starts operating its press office; its first report may be interpreted as saying that there will actually be no peace in the country. Without consulting the government in any way, it fixes 16 April as the date for negotiations with the government, and Gdansk as the place--Gdansk and not some other place. "Solidarity" also wants to determine the agenda of negotiations. As to the Sejm resolution on a 2-month strike ban, "Solidarity" has expressed "grave concern" over it.

On 7 April Walesa told the Katowice newspaper SLOWO POWSZECHNE: "We want to respect the law; we want the law to function." But in fact, as one can see, the Sejm resolution is not binding for the so-called National Consultative Commission.

Or is it? The just-minted "Solidarity" spokesman Onyszkiewicz says: "If it is necessary to declare a strike, no Sejm resolution will prevent the members of our trade unions from it."

The next day--Saturday, 11 April--the Poles read in their newspapers that "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission is of the opinion that "a realistic possibility exists to eliminate strikes by liquidating their causes, by way of generally adhering to the law and the agreements." This is a claim which is "too strong a coffee" even for many "Solidarity" followers. "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission is calling for adherence to the law, while refusing to unambiguously respect it itself in the form of a strike ban. That is simply ridiculing legality, publicly casting doubts on the Sejm's role, we are told by a "Solidarity" member from the Gdansk port. On no account are we to publish his name; otherwise he could get into serious difficulties... and, as far as he knows, other "Solidarity" members are of the same opinion as he.

Monday evening, 13 April, L. Walesa spoke on Polish television and declared, among other things, that "Solidarity" has no reason to trust the government. He reproached the Polish Government for not coming out sooner than "Solidarity" with what this organization wants to achieve. So far we have achieved everything only through confrontation, he added, and we pay no attention to the government appeals. So far we cannot trust appeals.

In the past 2 or 3 days we were able to talk to people of various professions, of various ages; to members of trade unions, to communists and non-members of the party, to Catholics and Marxists, as well as to rank-and-file "Solidarity" members. They all have accepted the Sejm resolution without any reservations. They expressed full confidence in the government. This is also testified to by the thousands of telegrams and letters received by the Sejm and the government these days from all over the country.

Through the lips of General Jaruzelski, the government is offering its hand for cooperation to all patriotic forces--while "Solidarity" is trumpeting to the world that the strikes may again flare up if, it says, the organization and its members are endangered. Everybody knows that this can be interpreted in various ways--even as a pretext for a conflict and new confrontation. On Monday TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that 2 months of peaceful work are the absolute minimum if a general crash is to be averted. It added that the Sejm has expressed support for the line of understanding, dialogue and partnerlike cooperation in its entire breadth. But let us recall that the "Solidarity" bosses have for months been sabotaging this line quite deliberately. And, under the conditions we have cited, it cannot be excluded that they will continue the sabotage.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that the critical situation requires extraordinary steps and extraordinary measures, which would at least brake the drop to the bottom. In fact, the situation has a certain dramatic economic dimension, which the premier expressed by saying: Today we are confronted by the question: What to do in order that 36 million people survive without hunger?

The answer is known: Return discipline, order and industry to their proper places in society's life. But this presumes that the people are freed of the unpropitious influence of demagogic slogans and a false notion of democracy, freed of the unpropitious influence of those "Solidarity" bosses who want to pursue their dubious and dangerous political careers.

Time will show to what extent the measures adopted on the government initiative by the Sejm are sufficient in taking the first steps to halt anarchy, disintegration of economy and serious violations of rights and laws.

'A Unique Act'

LD142008 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The paramount question which millions of Polish citizens are asking themselves nowadays is: What next? It conceals the fear of a further deepening of the socioeconomic crisis. The recent Sejm session of the Polish People's Republic attempted to find ways and means of overcoming it. Our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka is dealing with developments in the country in light of the conclusions of the Sejm session: The speeches by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and his deputies, Henryk Kisiel and Miecyslaw Rakowski, once again recalled to the deputies and to all of society the gravity of the present situation and the threatening catastrophic consequences.

Production is dropping systematically. The raw materials, fuel and energy shortages are getting worse, while the home market has virtually ceased to function altogether. The political struggle, too, is getting sharper and sharper--a struggle waged by Solidarity and antisocialist forces which are hiding within its ranks. These very forces prevented the observance of an earlier appeal by Wojciech Jaruzelski for 90 days of calm which were to be the first step towards implementing a 10-point government program.

The recent deliberations of the Sejm provided a clear picture of the present situation. All those speaking in the discussion agreed that what is needed is calm and responsible work. They stated their support of the demands put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski for the banning of strikes and the threat of strikes for a period of 2 months, as well as certain further measures. This, indeed, is a unique act in the history of parliaments in socialist countries.

After a debate of more than 12 hours in the Sejm, measures were adopted which are imperative and, it must be said, which are dictated by the existing situation. It became clear that the deputies realized this full well, and despite certain differences of opinion, a step was taken along the road of stabilization. Full confidence was given to the government of Premier Jaruzelski.

But political and legal measures are one thing; its first reaction shows that the present relative relaxation of the situation is prompted by the coming of Easter rather than by true observance of the Sejm decisions.

'Evident, Gross Attacks'

LD142330 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Warsaw correspondent Richard Pokorny commentary]

[Text] The government report presented by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski last week at the Sejm session, stated that one of the cardinal problems is saving the population of 36 million from hunger and widespread shortages. This was by no means a piece of rhetoric but a sober statement on the real state of affairs. The fact is that in the past few months calm, normal work and routine labor discipline have become a rarity. They have been replaced by demagogical slogans, by initially concealed, but now evident, gross attacks against the leading role of the party and against the socialist system.

Only yesterday I read in a periodical a long pseudoscientific article condemning the planned national economy. But these things are already well-known and quite logical for a counterrevolution. There is one thing one must realize: The disruption of the economy, planned and prepared by those who see conflict situations and artifically-created tensions as the most suitable climate, has now reached its climax in a country on the verge of an abyss, anarchy, hunger and chaos.

In his speech to the Sejm, General Jaruzelski also said that dangerous extremist forces were concentrated in Solidarity and were seeking to demonstrate their strength while at the same time working toward assuming power in the state. And these attempts are borne out by examples one sees at every step. One of these is the situation in the economy, completely disrupted by strikes. It is known today--and the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Henryk Kisiel, has spoken about this--that this year's industrial production will be 10 percent below last year's which in itself was the worst year in the history of the state. It is hard to imagine a situation more catastrophic than that which exists this year.

As I have said, attacks and vilification on all that had been created during socialist construction and especially during the past 10 years, characterized by the overall reconstruction and modernization of the industrial base, a period which had placed Poland among industrially-advanced states [words indistinct] the campaign waged by the enemies of the Polish People's Republic.

It is therefore at the same time both tragic and comic if Solidarity, in its concern about the welfare of the people, advocates as the most effective method of finding a way out of the crisis into which it has plunged the entire society not work and an ensuing radical solution to the complicated economic situation, but prayers by high church dignitaries including the pope. But just as the methods now being used--persecution and vilification of people devoted to socialism--will not fill the empty shops, most Poles know that the authors of these campaigns must realize that it is impossible to turn back the wheel of history, that the socialist system in Poland and its place in the socialist community is no longer merely a state system but a lasting part of the awareness and life style of its inhabitants.

MORE CRITICISM OF POLISH SOLIDARITY DEVELOPMENTS

'Illegal' Aid

AU131244 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "Where 'Solidarity' Seeks Support"]

[Text] Brussels, 9 Apr (CTK)--Rightwing West European trade unions are assisting Walesa's "Solidarity" through illegal channels. This was confirmed anew, according to a Thursday report by the Belgian BELGA press agency, by Wim Kok, chairman of the European trade union confederation, at a press conference in Amsterdam. He said the Polish "Solidarity" organization "has been seeking for some time active support of West European trade union organizations."

According to Wim Kok, the support is far from being confined to paper and printing machines, which was the case in the beginning of "Solidarity's" activity. Recently several requests for support have come from Poland, requests which a number of organizations accommodated without permitting information media to write about them. "Solidarity" is also gathering in the West information on trade union activity. According to Wim Kok, Swedish trade unions are planning, for instance, instruction seminars for its functionaries.

'Antisocialist Steps' Support

AU151030 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Michal Havran article: "Developments in Poland Following the Sejm Session, Opportunity for Stabilization"]

[Excerpt] Recently, the disruption of the economy and the social crisis [in Poland] have practically reached their peak, and thus the premier had to speak about a joint endeavor to overcome hunger which threatens Poland if work is not started at full speed again.

Actually not just sugar is rationed but also meat, and there is the danger that other products will be rationed. And when the Sejm, together with the government, has appealed for respect for law and for refraining from all illegal pressure actions, when it has appealed for safe and disciplined functioning of the transportation system--particularly railroad transportation, and communications, the energy system, the oil and gas pipelines and the defense industry--that is, those spheres which are of particular importance for the country's defense capability and for its bonds of alliance, then these measures are really unavoidable. The country's industrial production has been steadily declining and this makes the supply to the domestic market deteriorate; it impairs the state's international economic and trade relations. What is especially bad is the increasing indebtedness of Poland, a matter that makes getting new credits more difficult.

But such conditions, which immensely harm the development of Polish society and the Polish nation, are playing into the hands of antisocialist, counterrevolutionary groups. And as recent days have shown, they have gone over to an open attack on the state, in essence to an overt struggle to seize political power. Poland is today flooded by leaflets and various incendiary printed matter to such an extent that it is possible to speak about leaflet warfare. The leaflets attack the socialist system, the representatives of the party and the state, and their prescriptions for the "elimination" of problems have a downright counterrevolutionary character. Such people hold the important posts in "Solidarity" of so-called "advisers," who advise chief of the organization Lech Walesa as to how to proceed even more sharply against the government and, ultimately, against socialist society.

True, these groups are not on their own. They are getting immense support from the West, the Vatican not excepted. There exist many organizations abroad that support "Solidarity's" antisocialist steps. A new one was recently established. Its name--the Bank of Medicaments To Save Lives--could deceive anyone, but it is just a cover name. It is an association which has been recently established on the initiative of "Solidarity" and the American Polonia. In the foreseeable future it is supposed to get together $1 million for "Solidarity." The American AFL-CIO trade union center, too, comes forward with a little present; its chief, Lane Kirkland, has announced that the $150,000 that he got together must be increased. "Solidarity" uses this kind of money for its expenditure when it threatens strikes or when it does strike.

Thus stabilizing Polish society will not at all be a simple affair. However, the latest Sejm and government measures are gaining broad support from the public. The Sejm and the highest party organizations are receiving resolutions, letters and declarations from work collectives and organizations, approving the results of the Sejm's session.

Press Office 'Incendiary'

AU150641 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent's report: "The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic Has Expressed Full Confidence in the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; To Establish Tranquility in Polish Society"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The 2-day session of the so-called "Solidarity" National Consultative Commission ended in Gdansk Friday night.

THE LEADERS OF "SOLIDARITY" TOOK A FUNDAMENTALLY NEGATIVE POSITION ON THE APPROVED PROPOSAL OF WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI THAT THEY TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE STRIKES. On this, "Solidarity's" new press secretary, JANUSZ ONYSZKIEWICZ, said that "if it is necessary to declare a strike, no Sejm decision can prevent the members of the so-called [as published] independent trade union from doing so."

THUS "SOLIDARITY" REAFFIRMED THAT IT WANTS TO RESOLVE THE SERIOUS SITUATION IN POLAND BY CONFRONTATION, FURTHER ESCALATION OF TENSION AND DISRUPTION OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE IN POLAND.

This is also attested to by the position taken by the commission on the six points that have to be discussed at the next meeting with government representatives. Involved here are the incident in Bydgoszc, access to information media, the registration of the so-called private farmers' trade union and other matters.

Also, the establishment of "Solidarity's" "press information office," whose task is to "acquaint" Polish and foreign journalists with "Solidarity's" life, is to contribute to further escalating "Solidarity's" incendiary activity. In view of the fact that in "Solidarity," or in its background, there are endeavors and groups with political ambitions, extremist and even downright dangerous forces which thrive in an atmosphere of conflict which they want to make use of to strengthen their power positions, and which strive for disintegration and then to seize power--as W. Jaruzelski noted in the Sejm--there is hardly any doubt as to what the main purpose of this information office will be.

VECERNIK CONDEMNS U.S. PLANS FOR SPACE SHUTTLE

AU131320 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentary in column "A Word on the Day," signed "Iy": "Perplexity Surrounding the Space Shuttle"]

[Text] After several postponements, the American space shuttle, whose first prototype bears the name Columbia, is to be launched tomorrow at last. This means that after 6 years an American cosmonaut--actually two, who are the crew--will go into orbit again.

This without doubt constitutes a new stage in space research because it will reduce the cost of space flights, because shuttles can be used several times. For the United States this is, so to say, a prestige space project, because in those 6 years its main competitor, the Soviet Union, entered into the golden book of space research several times and because--within the Intercosmos program--cosmonauts from six socialist countries have worked aboard the Salyut-6 station, and after a while others should follow, among them also French and Indian cosmonauts, who will be carried into orbit by a Soviet rocket. But in recent years an ominous shadow in the form of the Pentagon's dangerous plans has begun to hover over the space shuttle. The Department of Defense has realized the space shuttle's immense potential also in the military sphere, and when the National Aeronautics and Space Administration--as a consequence of reduced government subsidies--got into a financial crisis, it has given NASA "friendly assistance," for which it exacted for itself the right to participate in the entire project. The space shuttle namely must help the United States gain superiority over the Soviet Union, and that even at the price of spreading the "arms race" into space. With the space shuttle's aid the Pentagon wants to launch spy and communications satellites into orbit, and withdraw from it obsolete or broken down satellites, and also sounding ominous are plans to destroy or blind similar Soviet systems, which--within the framework of concluded agreements--follow American armament activity. Beyond that, the space shuttle is to serve for testing of the most modern American weapons, especially so-called laser cannons designed to destroy enemy missiles. The White House obviously wants to mask to a certain extent this activity which endangers peace; it does it by putting a part of capacities at the disposal of firms and institutions interested in manufacturing those necessary products which cannot be acquired in any other manner but in a state of weightlessnes, or to follow various space or terrestrial phenomena. Beyond this, the space shuttle is to serve as a supply ship for planned American space laboratories.

But in the not too distant future one will certainly hear about the space shuttle's military use because, according to the latest plans, it has--in the first place--to serve an alleged strengthening of national security because the Soviet Union has allegedly gained superiority over the United States in space armament. That there exists not a scrap of evidence of this does not interest anybody. This precisely would thwart their warmongering plans, and it, after all, would not be the first time in postwar history that they started a new round of armaments under this pretext.

U.S. DOCUMENTS ON EL SALVADOR 'FORGERIES'

AU112156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 81 p 7

[Oldrich Pospisil commentary in the column "Note": "The CIA's Forgeries"]

[Text] General A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, as well as other representatives of the Washington government are now pushing in every possible manner, the slogan that the national liberation movement equals terrorism and that the socialist countries are its patrons. And, in order to lend their arguments more weight, they sent out into the world two government emissaries equipped with alleged documents meant to persuade all and sundry that the people's fighters of El Salvador are in reality terrorists and conspirators paid by the socialist countries.

Mr K. Eagleburger, Haig's deputy, set out with the "documents" for West Europe. But somehow he had no luck. Foreign Minister of the Netherlands van der Klaauw expressed alarm at the deliveries of U.S. weapons to El Salvador. Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlung replied to Eagleburger that the Norwegian Government was decidedly opposed to military interference in El Salvador, and all officials of the top EEC bodies were extremely indignant over the impertinent pressure exerted by Mr Eagleburger. The Hamburg periodical DER SPIEGEL reported on this. Into the largest country of Latin America, Brazil, Washington dispatched General V. Walters, entrusting him with an identical task. But he, too, found no great understanding there. According to the British newspaper GUARDIAN, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that Walters' acusations directed against the USSR, Cuba and other socialist states "have a dubious character."

Thus the Washington "antiterrorist campaign" has not been crowned with any particular glory. But now, on top of all this, it was delivered a serious and unexpected blow--the sources of the "documents" in question have been revealed. At a press conference in Bonn ex-CIA agent Philip Agee proved that they were forgeries, pure and simple, produced by the American secret service, forgeries of which Messrs. Eagleburger and Walters bragged that they were corpus delicti documents! Agee proved them to be false and counterfeit.

And thus, perhaps even in the United States itself, many a deluded person will start thinking about who is actually a terrorist here, because even E. White, until recently U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, claims that "the main killers of El Salvadorans are the government security units...." As has now become evident, support for these killers is being assiduously displayed also by the CIA, through its forgeries. Of course, this does not lead it in any way astray from the political course of President Reagan who, soon after assuming the office of president, had a friendly meeting with the representatives of anti-Cuban Alpha 66 and Omega terrorist organizations....

CHNOUPEK ON AUSTRIAN RELATIONS, TRADE, HUSAK VISIT

AU101241 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Apr 81 p 4

[Ladislav Alster dispatch from Prague: "Husak Visit This Year? Chnoupek Satisfied with CSSR-Austrian Relations"]

[Text] Prague--At a press conference on the periphery of the 16th CPCZ Congress, Foreign Minister Chnoupek assessed CSSR-Austrian relations as postive, good-neighborly and solid.

In negotiations, he said, it is always possible to quickly find a common language. The trade volume between the CSSR and Austria is now nearly three times that of CSSR-French trade.

This year there is to be another meeting of leading representatives of the two countries, which will provide new stimuli for expanding cooperation, Chnoupek said. Informed circles in Prague assume that state and party chief Gustav Husak will pay a visit to Vienna in the fall, returning Kirchschlaeger's 1979 visit to Prague.

As far as international detente is concerned, Husak said he did not believe that it was dead. The minister stressed that there is no suitable alternative to the policy of detente.

SLOVAK FARMERS COOPERATIVE'S PRACTICES CRITICIZED

AU112032 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Ladislav Malak article in column "Notes": "Dubious Memo"]

[Text] Participation by the working people in the May Day and harvest-home celebrations and other mass undertakings is voluntary in our country. The May Day celebrations attended by thousands, and the equally many people attending, for example, the celebrations of new bread in Nitra attest to the high degree of our citizens' involvement; this is the mirror of good political-educational work in social organizations. However, behind the good overall result there also are partial shortcomings.

About one concrete shortcoming we learned from a letter sent by our reader--a worker in the animal production sector, a long-standing member of the United Farmers Cooperative [JRD] of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship in Dolna Sec in the Levice District. He does not agree with the course of the JRD management, which--in a memo--informed the members of the JRD at the beginning of this February that it will reduce by Kcs100 bonuses to those who do not attend the JRD's annual meeting or the May Day or harvest-home celebrations.

The reader writes that such a pseudo-method of agitation for an important mass undertaking is nothing new in their cooperative. The same thing happened last year, regardless of whether the job of the employees of the cooperative permitted them to leave their workplace or not--for example, to attend the May Day parade. The reader writes that he celebrated a majority of the May Days by working with some other employees of the cooperative. A work shift, divided into 3 parts, does not permit then to go to the district town. He who is acquainted with working with animals of high utility value knows that even one day of less care can reduce their utility value for quite some time. Also last year the employee of the cooperative did not go to the district town. The JRD administration evaluated that day as absenteeism, deducted 2 days from his vacations and did not pay him the appropriate remuneration although he worked correctly, the memo attests that he will be similarly penalized also this year.

It is difficult to believe that this decision of the JRD management in Dolna Sec has also met with a positive reaction among the rest of the cooperative's employees. When the harvest-home and May Day celebrations, and perhaps also some other undertakings, are not attended even by those JRD members who could attend them, then there is something wrong with the political-educational work, which cannot be replaced by urgent memos such as the one our reader enclosed in his letter.

BRIEFS

NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR--Ahmad Yusuf (Barzaj), new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Syrian Arab Republic to the CSSR, has arrived in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 81 p 8 AU]

STOPH ADDRESSES 14 APRIL SED CONGRESS SESSION

LD141250 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Speech by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the 14 April session of the SED Congress held at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin--live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, the report of the Central Committee to the 10th party congress reflects in a convincing manner the result of the work of our party, the working class and the entire people of the GDR in the shaping of the developed socialist society. The party program approved by the ninth party congress is being successfully implemented and has stood the practical test. [applause]

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, has drawn up an impressive balance sheet of the domestic and foreign political developments of the GDR. It has been shown graphically and convincingly that the main task of the unity of economic and social policy has proved itself as an inexhaustible source for the overall strengthening of the GDR, for the expansion of the material and technical base of the economy, for the dynamic development of productive forces and for the organization of socialist production conditions. The material and cultural standard of living of our people has, in accordance with social policy program of the party, significantly increased. This result testifies to the correctness of the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party. It underlines the fact that the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all working people are imbued with lofty socialist awareness.

Their outstanding achievements in socialist competition are an expression of their trust in the policy of our party. They are the confirmation of their love for our socialist workers' and peasants' state, of their loyalty to real socialism in the GDR, which in close fighting alliance with the glorious Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, is marching along the road of human progress, the road of socialism and communism, confident of victory.

The Central Committee report points the way for our further economic and social progress on the firm path of socialism and endows our fighting alliance of communists and the entire GDR people with power and strength, a sense of direction and certainty for the solution of the tasks for the overall strengthening of the socialist GDR in the 1980's and for the struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

The GDR is taking the path of further shaping the developed socialist society in fraternal community with the Soviet Union and in the alliance with the other countries of the socialist community of states. The 26th CPSU Congress has strengthened our certainty that, in the joint struggle of the socialist states and in their unity and cohesion on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, lies the guarantees of all our successes.

We act according to this. [applause] To this is directed to a particular degree our efforts towards a further deepening of the economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member states in the coming period. At the same time we are actively in favor of the development of world trade for our mutual benefit and promote it in accordance with the principles of socialist foreign policy and with the principles of peaceful coexistence. We fight consistently at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries for the securing of peace, for the continuation of the policy of detente.

The concept presented by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for the worldwide struggle to preserve and consolidate peace is supported by our party and the GDR people with their full strength.

Its realization is an essential precondition for the successful continuation of our policy for the well-being of the people, for guaranteeing the unity of economic and social policy.

Dear comrades, at the start of the 1980's our party, with the directive of the 10th SED Congress for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1981 to 1985, is presenting the people of the GDR, and before the whole world, a scientifically based, optimistic and realistic program of economic and social development, and one marked by the requirements for the building of socialism. Even in view of the changes in the foreign political and foreign economic conditions, we hold fast to the fundamental goal of the main task--decided by the eighth party congress--to further raise the material and cultural living standard of the people on the basis of a high development rate of socialist production, raising the effectiveness of scientific and technical progress, and growth in work productivity.

This political course of ours, which is deeply rooted in the people and particularly in the 5-year plan period that lies ahead of us, represents a great challenge to the creative force of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all other working people. We are sure it will produce new social initiatives and lead to a tapping of reserves to an extent not yet seen, for the securing of the living standard achieved and its gradual improvement.

This has already been very powerfully demonstrated in the great mass initiative, in the largest socialist competition to date, held under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress--Everything for the Good of the People."

Comrade (Gerhard Wolf), machine operator in VEB Elektokohle Berlin-Lichtenberg, stated that the workers are doing everything in their power to comprehensively fulfill the plan and to overfulfill the targets. He also said: We do our work for ourselves, for socialism, because the policy of our party and our work for it are as one. [applause]

For the implementation of our party's economic strategy, the 10th party congress directive before us contains for the national economy as a whole and in definite terms, and for all sectors and branches, those aims and tasks which arise objectively from the social requirements of further shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR. It is of fundamental importance to raise further the efficiency of our material-technical base by realizing high targets for increasing production; to continue stable economic growth and also to achieve a higher level of labor productivity and efficiency. To an extent and level extending beyond the results to date, the intensification of social production must be heightened, the scientific-technical revolution purposefully continued, and its organic connection with the opportunities peculiar to socialism mastered.

The directive, on the basis of which the 1981-85 5-year plan for the overall national economy, for every branch, for every combine, as well as for every bezirk, has to be drawn up and set out in detail to secure stable cooperation relations at a high scientific-technical level. It has the aim of accelerating the growth of production and national income compared with the results of the past 5-year plan period. The realization of the economic strategy for the 1980's--the reasons for which were given by Comrade Erich Honecker in the Central Committee report--is the absolute precondition for this. The produced national income is to increase in 1985 to between 128 percent and 130 percent compared with 1980. [Percentage figures given on base rate of 100 percent when base year given] At the same rate the production of industrial goods in the national economy is to increase overall, including in industry, to between 131 percent and 133 percent. This is linked with the fundamental task of lowering production consumption and prime costs overall far more than to date.

By this path the efficiency of the economy is to be raised in all sectors and branches, in all industrial combines and enterprises, the construction industry, the transportation system, commerce, as well as in agriculture, forestry and the food industry. Economic growth must, based on the 10th party congress directive, be achieved primarily by the consistent use of scientific-technical progress, by its acceleration, especially by higher performances with lower social expenditure. That is an important requirement of the 5-year plan for 1981-85, and it is necessary to concentrate the managerial activity of combine administrators and general directors to achieve this. Within this 5-year plan we must create conditions--on a national scale and in every combine--so that the new strategic directions of development in science and technology, the development and application of new management principles and of more efficient technologies and processes; the organization of a powerful boost to rationalization; and the required qualitative changes for the shaping of the structure of the economy and of the production profile can be implemented in planned fashion.

At the center of this stand will be the accelerated development and application of microelectronics, robot technology, the electronic control of machines and the specific use of computer technology for the efficient organization of production and administrative work. The purposeful implementation of these scientific-technical trends in our economy possesses, to some extent, the function of a catalyst in raising products to a new qualitative level. The extensive use of microelectronics and robot technology must thus produce results for the economy as a whole that are much above average.

At the same time, our experience tells us that the advance, or to put it another way, the exploration of scientific-technical developments and of their importance for the future and their economic utilization, must be accorded more importance on the basis of the possibilities available to us at work, in scientific institutions and also in the efficient research teams of combines.

Taking as the point of departure the requirements of the 1980's, the coordinated central management of science, research and technology must, in a unified and more intense way, be directed at such integrated tasks and must be better qualified for this. That which is truly new and which determines standards over a longer period cannot be created without strong and far-reaching scientific advances. The directive therefore sets the task of considerably intensifying research into scientific advance in combines, and research and development work in the establishments of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR and at the universities and colleges, and of directing it even more purposefully in the main directions laid down for scientific-technical work.

The formation and further development of combines creates important preconditions for the unified administration of scientific-technical progress and for the integrated conducting and mastering of important innovatory processes. Industrial production and its scientific-technical capacity are almost completely concentrated in combines.

We are convinced that the director generals of the combines, in line with the instructions of the 10th party congress on accelerating scientific and technical progress, will successfully employ all their strength and ability to fulfill the new, higher demands of the 1980's. As shown by the experiences of efficient and export-intensive combines such as the Herbert Warnke Umformtechnik Combine, foreign trade conditions are continually becoming more and more complicated, and the dynamics of scientific and technical progress demand imperiously that we should not be satisfied with the planned targets.

The concentration of management on scientific and technical progress, and the purposeful use of the significant force of socialist competition toward this end, are necessary in order to achieve the minimum targets laid down in the directive for saving more than 600 million hours of working time in 1985, raising production with the quality symbol 'Q' to around M100 billion in 1985, decreasing social expenditure by 15 percent, and achieving relative savings of 65-70 million tons of raw lignite, 2 million tons of rolled steel and 1 million tons of cement.

In the development of plans for science and technology, realizing the directive of the 10th party congress requires raising the qualitative standard of products on a broad front, satisfying the requirements of the most economical use of materials, improving the technological level of production more quickly, strengthening socialist rationalization to this end, and also creating the conditions for a steep increase in work productivity.

We call on all scientists, technicians, engineers, technologists, innovators, inventors and top workers, members of the Chamber of Technology, combines and enterprises, to follow consistently and with great energy and industry the path toward realizing the economic strategy indicated by the party and to make a contribution to this through their own exacting scientific and technical achievements. [applause]

Comrades, as a fundamental requirement of planned proportional development, the directive contains comprehensive measures to secure the supply of energy and raw materials. We are continuing to develop the lignite industry and energy production. The chemical industry and metallurgy will be developed in accordance with economic demand. In general, efforts aimed at the use of domestic raw materials must be increased. Secondary raw materials and waste products of current technologies must be made available, to a high degree, for recycling into raw materials, intermediary products and, where possible, into end products.

The objective is to shape as effectively as possible, with the aid of scientific-technological work in all sectors, the raw material cycles. The safeguarding of raw material supplies--and this everyone must bear in mind and act accordingly--makes at the same time high demands on the processing of all raw materials and materials. This derives inevitably from the fact that the task has to be tackled to essentially make do with the same, or only slightly higher, amounts of raw materials, and to produce more and better products from that which is available. The successful overfulfillment of the 1976-81 5-year period targets relating to the reduction of the specific consumption of energy and raw materials and the consistent international comparison of cost-benefit relations, show that our national economy has great reserves which must be exploited. The process of refining includes the use and processing of raw materials and materials at all production stages as convincingly established in the Central Committee report. In drafting and implementing the 1981-85 5-year period, the need emerges for all branches of industry to concentrate their scientific-technological forces to a great extent on the distinct improvement of the material economy and to create the necessary preconditions for high material refining and high exploitation of materials, and at the same time the most economic use of energy, materials and raw materials. The 1981-85 5-year period makes especially high demands on heavy engineering, the qualitative and quantitative output of which is of greatest importance for the intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy and as a chief item of exports. During 1981-85, it is to increase production above average by 41.43 percent. Based on the production conditions created, the objective is to use--through the purposeful improvement of manufacturing processes and production organization--the internal reserves for the planned performance increase.

In securing the planned investment requirements of the national economy and the high export requirements, the key issue is to work out product range in great detail in order that material-saving, technical processes can be introduced and high-production plant and machinery can be used at a faster rate. In working out the 5-year plan the realization of these tasks as well as of the management of the relevant ministries together with the combines should be ensured all round. It must also be emphasized that the safeguarding of industrial cooperation at a high level is a fundamental task for ensuring the national economy efficiency of scientific-technical progress and for raising the efficiency and guaranteeing the stability of the growth in production. Therefore, the directive is resolutely geared toward planning and increasing the efficiency of the supply industry in accordance with the requirements of final production and the availability of spare parts in accordance with justified demand.

It is necessary to raise the scientific-technical level, the quality, the life and the reliability of the supply products. In the consumer goods industry sector, too, whose task consists of securing by its production reliable supplies for the population in accordance with the plan and also of increasing export production profits in terms of foreign exchange, the range of goods must be purposefully altered. During the 5-year plan period the production of high-quality consumer goods which are in great demand among the population and also on the foreign market must be considerably raised. Better use-values and a longer life for products, as well as a high level of efficiency in their production, must be achieved by means of an increasing degree of improvement of the raw materials used, of the application of economical, high-production technologies and new management principles, of low material and energy-saving technical consumer goods, and of improving the reliability and ease of use, shape and design and modernity. The directive strengthens the party's demand that the supply to the population of basic requirement goods be ensured at all times.

This is a political task of the first magnitude in which no cuts can be permitted. In the plans of the combines and enterprises, production, range and product development, while maintaining the basic requirements, are to be shaped for the thousand and one things of daily needs and spare parts in such a way that the population's demands on quantity, range and quality are reliably met. This applies especially to the bezirk-managed combines who shoulder great responsibility for ensuring that, on the basis of high flexibility and availability of the small and medium-sized enterprises, the corresponding contribution toward the short-term improvement of commodity supply in the thousand and one things of daily life and spare parts is made. The directive is asking all those combines, including those who produce capital goods, to distinctly raise their contribution toward consumer goods production. From this task flows the demand to improve industry's product structure and to consistently open up the existing potential and reserves.

All ministries and combines will be given tasks for which they are accountable. The better use of fixed assets in all areas and the increased efficiency of investments are inseparable parts of the total economic results of the 5-year plan. We are asking that the output-capital ratio in the national economy be raised, and that a higher hield be obtained from each mark invested. Analysis has shown that we possess the necessary genuine preconditions, and are able to produce the required conditions with the help and realization of the plan.

The fixed assets of our national economy rose from about M325 billion in 1960 to about M470 billion in 1970, and to M700 billion in 1980. Hand in hand with this development of fixed assets, an essential improvement of its qualitative structure was achieved.

About half of the equipment introduced in 1973-80 is either fully or partly automated Almost 40 percent of the present stock of equipment is, in terms of value, not more than 5 years old. In the period 1981-85 M268 billion to M272 billion will be invested to raise the efficiency of our economy and for further realization of our economy and for further realization of our housing construction program.

In carrying out the joint decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of our party and the Council of Ministers on raising the efficiency of investments for further strengthening economic capacity, it is a question of everyone strengthening the material-technical basis vigorously and with actions imbued with a sense of political responsibility. Above all investments must be concentrated on the comprehensive economic utilization of those research and development results which are of decisive significance for the establishment of a highly efficient economic structure.

In order to tap the sources of efficiency in the dimensions required by the national economy, the most progressive technological solutions must be the basis for investment. Constant renewal, modernization and reconstruction of fixed assets must be given absolute investment priority. Investment must be concentrated on efficiency and reorganization measures in the relevant capacity-determining sectors, and closely linked with improvement of the organization of manufacturers and the work processes. This must be the starting point for all state and economic bodies in the elaboration and implementation of the 5-year plan.

Our experience tells us, dear comrades, that by means of wise planning of the priority and order of investments, and by concentrating them on a few projects, the completion times of investment projects can be shortened considerably and at the same time better economic results produced. Proceeding from this it is asked that the implementation period for investment projects be reduced by one-third to one-half during the 1981-85 5-Year Period. At the same time, the completed capacities must be quickly made fully available for the performance increase. Through the state and economic organs, investment concepts relating to the tasks contained in the directive for the coming years are to be once again thoroughly examined and revised.

As a general principle, the start of new building and extensive development projects can be approved only in exceptional cases and is to be determined separately after a thorough examination. The permanent implementation of this line demands the uncompromising development and reshaping of the profile and structure of industrial construction. Experience and many examples show that rationalization and reconstruction, with unchanging effect, requires only about half of the construction expenditure. At the same time, material and energy-saving construction solutions as well as more effective technologies, must be applied when projecting new industrial plants. Among the serious characteristics of higher fixed asset efficiency which have to be observed during the 1981 to 1985 period is the need to raise in industry labor productivity more quickly than the allocation of fixed assets per worker.

Only in that way can we finally bring about a considerable reduction in expenditure which will benefit the increase in national income and thus society and each individual. Hence, the objective is to deliberate with all workers on the greater utilization of machinery and necessary measures for the effective shaping of shiftwork.

The scheduled higher level of labor productivity is also and above all dependent on the performance parameters of new machinery and plants. The heavy engineering and electrical-electronic engineering industries are therefore asked to develop and provide equipment which corresponds to the most advanced scientific-technological findings, which, in other words, represent the international technological level. Apart from a further substantial increase in the performance of industrial construction this is a decisive precondition in order to realize the economic objectives with the available investments. The rationalization of our production apparatus is to a large extent dependent on the quickly growing performances of all combines in the development of their rationalization.

Performance must objectively increase to a greater degree, so that mechanization and part-automatization of the production process through equipment specific to particular branches and processes can be brought about more quickly. All combines and enterprises must therefore aim at making their own development of rationalization methods a decisive factor, and one that grows continously in its significance, for a productive investment on a modern base. In order to promote this process on all sides and to accelerate it, the responsible combines must increase their contribution to the necessary rationalization drive by making available standardized components and parts.

The securing of production growth, the raising of efficiency in connection with the mastering of the external conditions which have grown more complicated, and not least the development of the social labor capacity require an increase in work productivity that goes beyond what has been typical so far. As the directive states, it must rise to between 128 and 130 percent in 1985 as against 1980.

This demands in an increasing number of combines and enterprises that a faster growth of work productivity be achieved in comparison with the production of goods, above all by raising the technological level of production, by the faster general application of the best experience and by scaling down unwarranted differences in standards.

Comrades, a central question is job-elimination and gaining manpower for putting into operation new production capacities and for increasing shift work. There is no alternative to socialist rationalization as a means of freeing manpower to a greater extent than we have known so far. The working people of the Veb Schwedt petrochemical combine parent enterprise have given us an example with their initiative--fewer produce more. [applause]

In an increasing number of enterprises the Schwedt initiative has already proved itself to be appropriate to solving manpower questions within their own work force and without increasing it from outside. We, therefore, direct all party and economic functionaries once more toward evaluating these experiences and consistently applying scientific and technical knowledge and scientific work organization. In a word, it is a question of the efficient use of our social labor capacity.

We stress in this respect that socialist rationalization and the right to work, which has been implemented in our country, form an inseparable unity. No working person in our republic needs to fear for his job. Our socialist state guarantees everyone social security and an increasing income corresponding to his increased performance. It guarantees the younger generation, too, qualified job training, secure jobs and prospects for a happy future. [applause]

This, comrades, is a right enshrined in the Constitution, and this is the everyday life of working people under socialism. No capitalist state in this world can guarantee people this basic right. This is proved by the history of the workers' movement and the present political situation. [applause]

In the agricultural, forestry and food industries, high demands are being made for a further increase in production, labor productivity and efficiency by comprehensive application of scientific-technological progress. The responsibility of cooperative peasants, workers and all other employees in the agricultural, forestry and food industries consists, above all, in guaranteeing stable supplies for the population with high-quality foodstuffs and supplying industry with raw materials more and more from home production. For the workers in this important sector of our economy, it is therefore important to substantially intensify production, to overcome unjustified differences in standard between plants, kreise and bezirke, and to constantly improve the cost-benefit ratio by rationalization. The fact that the cooperative peasants, as well as the workers in industry and other sectors of the economy, are meeting the fresh demands was expressed by chairman of the LPG [Landesproduktionsgenossenschaft Wulfersdorf], Comrade (Kollhof), during the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. His LPG committed itself to producing in 1981 43.2 decitons of grain units per hectare in gross terms; this is equivalent to 0.7 decitons per hectare above plan and achieves a cost ratio of 87.1 percent.

The priority task in agriculture remains a further increase in crop production with the aim of improving the feed basis and continued increased output of raw materials. In the GDR, an average annual yield increase is planned of 0.2 to 0.3 decitons of grain units per hectare to 43.2 to 43.7 decitons per hectare in 1985.

The directive asks agriculture to increase the corn yield per hectare and to produce at least 39 to 39.5 decitons per hectare. An important increase in yields must be achieved as regards potatoes. To this end, soil fertility and arable land are to be further improved through the comprehensive application of scientific and technological progress, and all soils are to be sufficiently provided with organic substances. The increase in production of basic and concentrated fodders is urgent in order to realize growing animal stocks while decreasing feed grain imports.

It is necessary for our agriculture to face up to this task for it is of strategic importance. Together with all cooperative farms and all workers in socialist agriculture, the task is to essentially safeguard livestock production on the basis of domestic feed production.

For the increase in sugar-beet production the experiences of the best and scientific-technological progress are to be uncompromisingly applied. In the forefront is the rise in yield and sugar content, as well as a cut in the processing campaigns. Of special importance are the measures for the further improved supplies of fruit and vegetables through raising yields and cutting down on losses. This also applies to the storing and marketing of these products.

The production of hops, medicinal herbs and spice plants is to be safeguarded as per schedule. Animal stocks are to be increased to ensure private animal husbandry. State slaughter availabilities are to be increased from 2,267 kilotons on average in 1976-80 to 2,400 to 2,424 kilotons in 1985. The basic precondition for this is the safeguarding of effective relations between feed production, animal accomodation capacities, manpower and livestock. In this way, livestock productivity is to be increased more and more on the basis of private feed production, the relevant cooperation council or those enterprises working together in agricultural industrial association breeding results are to be further improved and a more effective reproduction of livestock is to be safeguarded.

The efforts of the members of the association of allotment holders and breeders of small animals and of the cooperative farmers and workers in their private plots, and of all other individual producers, to increase their contribution for supplying the population with agricultural products, including fruit and vegetables, will continue to receive comprehensive support.

The most efficient use of investments is of the greatest importance for further intensification, and for the introduction of industrialized production methods in agriculture on the path of rationalization. Investment in the mechanization of crop cultivation and stockbreeding and for the reduction of losses take priority here. An increasing number of tractors, combine harvesters, trucks, loading equipment and equipment for land cultivation and care will be made available. At the same time, the production of rationalization means in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry themselves must be considerably increased.

In this connection, I would like to stress that the commitments of the individual branches of the economy with regard to agriculture must always be conscientiously fulfilled. This is of great importance for the deepening of the alliance between the working class and the class of the cooperative farmers.

In the fresh-water fishing industry further preconditions for the raising of edible fish production are to be created through the utilization of all waters and lakes, and all the tasks set for this purpose are to be purposefully accomplished.

In the foodstuffs economy the processing and storage of agricultural raw materials with the lowest losses must be guaranteed. Priority concerns are the stabilization and expansion of capacities through rationalization in the sugar industry, grain production, the cold storage and warehousing sectors, animal raw materials and meat processing.

In forestry, extensive tasks for raising the stock of timber and for the planned securing of supplies of timber to industry are to be resolved. The state procurements of timber are to rise from 9 million cubic meters on average between 1976 to 1980 to 10 million to 10.2 million cubic meters in 1985.

Dear comrades, the new conditions of the 1980's demand a decisive reduction in expenditures on transportation and the thorough intensification of the processes of transportation. New technologies, particularly energy-saving ones, are to be introduced in conjunction with the integrated mechanization of transportation processes, to raise performances with regard to the transportation of goods.

The crucial pooints here are the transfer of transportation from the roads to the railroads, the increase in the transportation of bulk goods by inland shipping. as well as the most efficient use of further joint works haulage arrangements, using motor vehicles, through territorial rationalization.

Through the electrification of a further 700 km to 750 km of railroads by 1985 and the linking of the capital, Berlin, to the electrified net, the performance ability of the railroads is to be increased and, at the same time, the specific use of energy is to be lowered by 28 percent. The possibilities, provided by further electrification, of improving passenger traffic, through shorter travel times and more frequent transportation services, are to be made more of. Goods transportation performance in inland traffic should rise to between 106 and 108 percent by 1985.

In the transportation of goods by road the transportation tasks are to be fulfilled with a lower use of energy and the use of fewer vehicles, through cooperation and the most rational employment of all the transportation and handling capacities of the economy.

In passenger traffic, the quality, punctuality, and reliability of commuter transportation and of transportation for pupils are to be increased in order to further improve the working and living conditions of the working people. Commuter and local transportation, particularly in the towns and conurbations, and taking into account the development of new housing areas, is to be more efficiently developed by the optimal division of labor between the means of public transportation and by the top-priority development of rail transportation.

In all kreise, more favorable conditions are to be created through coordination between the enterprises and establishments involved in passenger transportation.

To secure the increasing foreign trade transportation of the GDR, in particular with the Soviet Union, the capacities of the GDR's seaports are to be significantly increased, and the performance ability of the sea fleet is to be improved through the introduction of modern ships.

In posts and telecommunications the service to the population and to the economy is to be qualitatively and quantitively improved through a further intensification of the handling and transportation processes. Here, the telecommunications service in the capital, Berlin, is to be improved, in particular. In the field of posts, and newspapers, the rationalization measures in the handling of letters and small parcels, in deliveries, in the distribution of newspapers by post, and in postal transfers of money and savings, in particular, are to be further continued.

Now a few remarks on the development of the material and cultural living standards of the population. True to the program of our party, to do everything for the well-being of the people, for the interests of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and the other working people, the directive of the 10th party congress for the development of the economy of the GDR in 1981-85 is directed at securing and gradually further improving the material and cultural living standards of the people already achieved.

In sum, the point is to improve housing and working conditions, to create ever better facilities for the all-round development of the individual, for highly productive work, the development of the educational system, science and culture, the development of the educational system, science and culture, health protection and improved recreation, for everything that makes up our socialist lifestyle. The house-building program up to 1990 remains the core of our social policy program.

It will, in future too, be systematically implemented. A total of 930,000 to 950,000 new or modernized dwellings are to be provided for about 2.8 million citizens, specifically workers and families with several children; 600,000 dwellings will be newly built. That is the most ambitious target ever for a 5-year plan period in the history of our people.

An above-average growth in house-building is proposed for the GDR capital, Berlin, and for the bezirke of Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Dresden and Halle. The local authorities will have to ensure the preparation and opening at an equal rate with the completion of dwelling of the communal facilities to serve the public, specifically schools, school gymnasiums, nursery schools, creches, youth clubs, medical facilities in outpatient departments and polyclinics, shops, catering and service establishments, in accordance with the cost norms set by the state, as part of the planning for integrated housing schemes. The state authorities will continue to promote and support the eagerness of the working people to volunteer work and money to help improve housing conditions. The proportion of the dwellings to be built for workers housing cooperative is to be 42 to 45 percent of industrialized house-building. We will continue in the 1981-85 5-year plan period to build owner-occupied homes as well as the rural house-building program, each to account for about 10 percent of new housing. The unity of new building, modernization and maintenance of housing stock is very important for solving the housing question. More attention must be paid to that in planning house-building programs and in the work of building enterprises.

The construction of private homes and housing construction in the country, each of which accounts for approximately 10 percent of new housing construction, will be continued in the 1981-85 5-year plan period. In order to solve the housing issue, the unity between new buildings, modernization and maintenance of the existing stock of buildings is of great importance. This must be taken into account to a greater extent in planning housing construction and in the work of construction plants. The existing valuable stock of buildings should be made better use of through modernization measures, and its high value increased. In this way, a harmonious link should at the same time be achieved between existing and new buildings. As far as maintaining buildings and apartments are concerned, building repair measures are to be increased in the 1981-1985 period to about 127 percent compared with the 1976-80 period.

We express the conviction that the workers in the retail trade will do everything in order to actively contribute toward the implementation of this task, to speed up turnover of goods, and to improve retail trade. This requires everywhere careful and good management of the available material and financial resources and to decisively reduce trading losses.

The draft directive of the 10th party congress provides for the further improvement of services to the population. To this end the capability of the publicly owned service enterprises is to be increased as planned, and the proven policy of promoting artisans' production cooperatives and individual artisans' shops is to be consistently continued. The growing demand for services necessitates the still better use of the existing resources in this area by the most careful use of material and energy, and to make available to the population a comprehensive, high-quality range with short delivery times. Via specialization, concentration and rationalization, both in the publicly owned service enterprises as well as the production cooperatives of the craft trade, the application of modern technologies is to be made increasingly possible. To this end, the existing concepts are to be discussed and improved with the workers in these sectors under the leadership of the kreis councils. We expect the publicly owned enterprises and combines, on the basis of agreements, to support this task.

Comrades, the directive of the 10th party congress provides for an increase in the net money income of the population, as the main resource of individual income, in the years 1981 to 1985 by 20 to 22 percent. Commensurate with the working class' decisive contribution toward creating the national income, its share of the money income of the population is to be increased in keeping with higher output as planned. It is also planned that the incomes of the other workers, depending on their performances and increasing qualifications, are to grow further.

For the improvement of the population's living conditions, public resources from state funds are to be increased from about M234 billion in 1976-1980 to about M295 billion in 1981-85 to be used for the housing industry, the maintenance of low rents to guarantee stable consumer prices, meet basic needs, keep tariffs low, and to satisfy the growing needs of the population in the health, social, and intellectual and cultural fields. This is an increase to 126 percent. Public resources for the housing system and for keeping rents low will alone increase to about 150 percent. Important funds from public resources are earmarked for improving mother and child care, supporting families with many children and promoting young marriages, as well as for improved care and support for labor veterans. Altogether, the public resources from state funds are to reach by 1985 a volume of about M900 per month for a family of 4; in 1980, the figure was M670 to M760.

In addition, there are the resources of the cultural and social funds of plants and institutions which, in accordance with performance development, will also further increase to 120 to 125 percent. In this way, the population's real per capita income during the 1981-85 period is to increase to 121-123 percent. Thus, the population, with a rising income of its own, will receive about 40-42 percent of its real income from public funds of the state, enterprises and social organizations.

Dear comrades, an integral part of the main task is the development of the educational system, culture, the health system, sport and the social services. The workers in these sectors are doing great work.

We owe a lot to their selfless and devoted work. Last but not least it is through their work that the GDR has become a highly respected state in the world. The demanding tasks for the educational system contained in the draft of the directive of the 10th SED Congress are based on the level of development achieved and the high social standing of education in socialism.

Education's social mission continues to be to give all children a high standard of secondary school education and to educate them in communism. Here, the polytechnical character of the secondary school is to be further marked. The proven practice of steadily perfecting the material-technical conditions for polytechnical education by means of the initiatives of enterprises and workers is being continued. The staffing and material conditions in the field of public education are to be further improved. Between 13,200 and 13,500 classrooms, 750 school gymnasiums and the necessary places in homes and boarding schools have to be created. The rise in the number of births demands the creation of some 120,000 kindergartens, so that it will continue to be possible everywhere for children to attend a kindergarten.

The reconstruction and maintenance of the educational establishments, as well as the equipment of them with modern teaching aids, will be continued. The training conditions at teacher-training colleges will continue to be improved as planned.

Special attention is to be paid to the further training of teachers. Vocational training aims at contributing toward the growth of the national economy and the overall development of the personality, and to ensuring a new generation of skilled workers as per schedule. The material-technological conditions for vocational training will be purposefully improved during the 5-year period.

Commensurate with the requirements of scientific-technological progress, the further training of skilled workers and foremen must aim, via the combines and enterprises, at high performance growth. Manpower made available as per schedule as a result of socialist rationalization must be prepared in good time for new jobs.

The fundamental task in universities and technical colleges consists in further increasing the quality and effectivenss of the initial and advanced training, and communist education of university and technical college cadres for all social areas.

The increasingly better realization of the principle of unity of teaching and research has to still more effectively contribute toward the acceleration of the scientific-technological progress through top performances in basic and applied research. Further education in universities, colleges and technical colleges is to be made more effective in introducing latest research findings into practical applications, thus making a contribution toward the intensification of the national economy.

One special characteristic of socialist society is the concern of man's health and his social security. Hand-in-hand with the further shaping of the advanced socialist society, health and social services are to improve the health care for the workers, and make the latest achievements of modern medicine purposefully available for the well-being of citizens, as well as to improve further the quality and effectiveness of medical and social care.

The building and reconstruction of the charity [hospital] in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, is to be continued as planned. The hospitals and clinics to be completed in Berlin, Cottbus, Gera, Nordhausen, Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Schwerin and Halle are to be commissioned, and are to function fully; 1,900 to 2,100 new medical and dental jobs are to be created primarily in efficient polyclinics and medical centers.

Thus the conditions are being created for a considerable increase in the quality and efficiency of out-patient and in-patient medical care. To further improve social conditions for mother and child, it is planned during the 1981-85 period to create 50,000 to 60,000 new creche places for children. An important social goal is to intensify the activities to support and help our elderly citizens.

By providing living quarters compatible with day-to-day needs, in other words, by creating 18,000 to 19,000 new places in old people's homes and 18,000 to 21,000 in apartment blocks, the living and housing conditions for labor veterans are to be improved.

The recreational facilities for our republic's workers are to be further augmented by preserving, maintaining and modernizing existing facilities and completing already started projects of the trade unions' holiday service. New capacities will be provided, above all, by the projects for more recreational complexes in Binz, Templin-Mueggelsee, Rheinsberg, the solidarity recreation home in Heringsdorf and the Schoenbeck recreation home. In order to improve workers' holidays, the number of holiday trips by 1985 are to increase to about 4.7 million.

In the everyday lives of our people, physical training and sports are playing an increasingly greater role. It is now important to promote the mass character of socialist physical training and make its influence more effectively felt. The main aim is to further develop children and youth sports, to purposefully expand leisure and recreational sports, training and competition activities, as well as competitive sports.

With culture and art, which are of great importance for educating the socialist personality, it is a case of meeting the higher demands of the workers' increasing intellectual-cultural requirements, as well as contributing to the development of their creativity and the readiness to work. The completion of the concert hall in the Platz der Akademie, the building of the Friedrichstadt Palace in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, the completion of the new Gewandhaus in Leipzig and the Semperoper in Dresden will make an important contribution toward enriching the cultural life of the GDR.

More attention must be paid to the multipurpose of other institutional premises in order to expand cultural facilities, in particular for artistic activities in housing areas. We also see as an important task the creation of favorable conditions for youth recreation in towns and communities.

To turn to the GDR's external economic tasks:

It was impressively demonstrated in the Central Committee's report to the 10th party congress that the successful development of our republic, increasing its efficiency, is directly connected with the increasingly full use of the international socialist division of labor and the further development of socialist economic integration. Through socialist economic integration, the GDR is better linked with the socialist community of states and its main force, the USSR. The program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR for the period to 1990 is of fundamental importance for the further successful development of the GDR, for shaping the overall economic and scientific-technical relations between our two countries. The tasks agreed upon must be carried out in a responsible way and with the highest degree of efficiency. If the countries united in the CEMA, even under the complicated conditions of the past few years, come to represent the most dynamic economic region in the world, this must be traced back to the broad development of their economic and scientific-technical cooperation, to the increasing integration of their national economies.

In the new 5-year plan period a qualitatively higher stage of our joint work in the CEMA must be achieved. The objectives that are set by the directive of the 10th party congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the economy to 1985 are based in full on the agreements signed with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the results achieved in coordinating the plans. For our republic it is extremely important that, as a result of plan coordination, it has been possible to conclude agreements on securing a considerable part of the raw material requirements of our economy. It is advantageous for our country that these supplies, in accordance with the principles of price formation in the CEMA, are priced on the basis of average world market prices over the past 5 years and thus lie below the respective prices on the capitalist world market.

We pay particular attention to the expansion of international specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production. This must be used to an increased extent to guarantee planned needs and to increase efficiency on the path toward intensification. At the center of this stands the further acceleration, corresponding to the demands of the 1980's, of scientific-technical progress. It is a question of achieving research results that are top scientific-technical achievements and that have a great and widespread economic effect. Here especially, it is of fundamental importance to guarantee a rapid application [of these research results] in production. It is also a question, by means of specialization and cooperation, of using available capacities in an increasingly rational way, and of raising the production of important end products, especially in the metal-processing industry. New equipment, machines, devices and materials which meet the highest technical standards, must result from specialization.

The broader application of microelectronics, the higher degree of processing of raw materials, new technologies in the manufacturing industries, application of robot technology, material-saving processes and equipment and the avoidance of dependency on capitalist countries--all of these are important projects of specialization and cooperation with the USSR and in the framework of the CEMA.

Also, those ways of cooperation are to be increasingly used such as the joint rationalization and reconstruction of enterprises. Thus, for example, in direct preparation for the 10th party congress, the joint construction project for making high-power motors in Sachsenberg-Dresden was commenced with the aim of doubling production. Safeguarding the vital raw material and fuel supplies and the agreed imports of foodstuffs, chemical products, consumer goods, machinery and equipment, the safeguarding of important joint research projects and other integration projects require that the GDR should conscientously realise the duties accepted under the plan coordination and agreements.

Supported by the further deepening of overall cooperation in the community of socialist states, our work is directed toward further developing economic and scientific-technological relations with the developing countries, above all those that are on the socialist path. Cooperation is to be developed on a long-term basis. The complex connection between exports and imports and scientific-technological cooperation, cadre training, consultative activity, advice on use and application, and customer services is to be safeguarded.

The GDR is striving, as it will be in the period from 1981 to 1985, to develop trade with the capitalist industrial countries on the basis of equality and of mutual benefit. In this we shall continue to work uncompromisingly for the removal of existing trade obstacles. Through concluding long-term agreements on economic cooperation, such as those signed with France and Austria, mutually beneficial conditions for the speedy development of trade can be created.

Among the main economic questions is the uncompromising solution in the years 1981-85 of the tasks in the foreign trade sector. This requires high performances in order to develop export production.

It is necessary to raise, as a priority task, the production of new and improved foreign-exchange earning export goods and to perceptibly increase the export and foreign-exchange earning potential of traditional GDR goods. That must start as soon as tasks under the science and technology program are set and investments planned.

Our export goods must fully meet qualitatively new standards in developing export production, in terms of quality, value added, effectiveness and competitiveness on world markets. We must be more responsive to the requirements of foreign markets and our foreign trade organization must be adapted to international market conditions. Goods must be exported at the most favorable foreign-exchange prices; marketing efficiency must be increased and servicing and spare parts' availability improved.

In view of rising prices, the strictest standards must be applied in importing raw materials, fuels, components and spares.

On the role of the state as the chief instrument of the working class, led by the Marxist-Leninist party, in the further development of the advanced society and the improvement of its management:

Dear comrades, our party has always paid the closest attention to strengthening and developing the socialist state power. Under party leadership, the organs of the socialist state are fulfilling their political, economic, social and cultural tasks, as well as the defense tasks assigned to them. Our experience and that of the fraternal socialist countries confirm the universal law that the role of the socialist state power is steadily growing in the process of the socialist revolution. [applause]

As the main direction in further developing state power, our party program calls for the further development and perfection of socialist democracy. This is reflected by the increasing participation of citizens in managing the state and the economy. Its vitality is proved by the actions of the working class, cooperative peasants and intelligentsia and all other workers of our republic, which are characterized by a high degree of state consciousness and an abundance of initiatives, in implementing our ambitious plans.

On the basis of the fact that socialist state power is the main instrument of the working class, led by the Marxist-Leninist party, in further shaping the advanced socialist society, even more importance will be attached in future to a number of demands on the work of state organs. An important requirement consists in the fact that all the management, planning, organizational and training work of the state organs should be geared more than before to increasing economic performance and increasing its efficiency in order to continue to successfully implement the unity of economic and social policy, aimed at the people's well-being. This is what Comrade Erich Honecker also said in the Central Committee report.

The basic rule for the work of all state organs is for the state plans to be consistently carried out with a high degree of discipline and fulfilled on an all-round basis. In close conjunction with the workers and their social organizations, particularly the trade unions, the state organs should promote the creative work of the workers in socialist competition toward fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the plans. The fulfillment of the many tasks of the directive requires that everywhere in state and industry the experiences of the best be made the norm for perfecting performance.

Many combines and enterprises which are working well demonstrate how, through the passage of years, they maintain a high degree of consistency in production with constantly rising standards. Hand-in-hand with this, they conscientiously fulfill their contracts and marketing plans and are thus producing in accordance with the requirements. It is no coincidence that it is in these combines and enterprises that the greatest attention is being paid to the use of qualitiative factors in performance development, and that increased efficiency and above-average growth rates are achieved. These combines and plants consistently use best results and their broad application as their norm.

On the basis of these positive results, performance comparisons and exchanges of experience should be used more than they have been so far so that all plants and combines can be brought up to a higher standard. This is also an important task for the ministries. They should ensure that the best experiences within their spheres of responsibility and beyond are applied universally and bindingly. In order to fully utilize the resulting new possibilities and potential for a high growth in performance, labor productivity and national income, the 5-year plan for the 1981-85 period will be drawn up for the combines on the basis of the good experiences in the drawing up and implementation to date of the 1981 economic plan. This will make it possible to assess--from the point of view of the economy--the outlay and results of the combines over an extended period, to include existing reserves right from the planning stage, and to better coordinate the provision of material and financial resources by the state with the planned results of the reproduction process.

The ministers must guarantee that the directors general solve the combines' task with a high degree of responsibility on the basis of the plan. The tasks, rights and duties of the combines, laid down in the directive on combines, should be consistently implemented. Generally speaking, one should proceed from the premise that the combines' further development is a priority task of management, which affects all state organs and which must be effectively supported by them.

Proceeding from the need for a proportional development of the economy according to plan, the increasing economic interrelations require a progressive division of labor both from a national and international point of view.

The changed market conditions and worsening raw material situation in the world require an increasingly longer-term concept of work, particularly on the part of the ministries, the other central state organs and the bezirk councils on the basis of and in carrying out our party's economic stragegy.

The main objective is to shape the collaboration by the state organs in such a way as to achieve a high degree of the coordination between the tasks of the economy as a whole, those of the various branches of the economy and territorial tasks. The consistent task is to support the proven methods of the socialist competition movement leadership, in particular the work with the personal and collective plans available, and to purposefully disseminate new experiences and initiatives. In this, special attention must be paid toward conducting the socialist competition movement in public, to the comparison of working methods and results achieved, the generalization of the best performances and experiences on a mass scale, as well as to the suitable combination of material and moral recognition of outstanding achievements.

This requires everywhere the closest possible and comradely collaboration of state and industry officials with the leaderships, executives and officials of the FDGB. The national economy initiatives of the FDJ, especially the masters of tomorrow movement, are, proceeding from the experiences gathered, to also be purposefully promoted in future.

The continuous implementation of the objectives laid down in the directive further improve the conditions and opportunities for women and girls to be actively involved in a job, in public life, and in the family. The state and industry organs, together with the social organizations, must draw on women's initiative and willingness to help solve the tasks which we face.

All the activity of state organs must be directed toward the further consolidation of the citizens' relationship of trust to their socialist state.

The citizens' concerns should be dealt with attentively, respectfully and conscientiously. Consultations on the spot with the workers, joint discussons of their ideas and proposals and a trusting debate with the people are characteristic of the work which the state organs should carry out close to the people. On the basis of democratic centralism, the management work in the state and economy should be constantly perfected.

Of great importance for future social development is the management work of local state organs. These have important tasks in guiding and planning locally controlled industry and construction and bear a high degree of responsibility for the development and increased performance in agricultural production. With the formation of combines in bezirk-controlled industry, new demands--qualitatively speaking--particularly arise as far as bezirk councils' work is concerned. The fulfillment of overall state tasks is beginning to occupy an increasingly prominent place in the work of local state organs. This applies, in particular, to rationalization between bezirke which should now be geared more than ever before to increasingly intensifying social production, and which at the same time must help to further improve the working and living conditions of the people by sensibly using material and financial resources.

Local state organs bear a high share of responsibility for the population's supply of consumer goods and services and for taking care of the people's cultural and social needs. Important tasks face them in the housing construction program.

As a firm part of socialist management activity, socialist law must be consistently implemented and further developed in accordance with the requirements of social development. Strict observance of the regulations contained in the laws and other legal provisions of the state order is an indispensable and primary duty of all state organs, combines and plants, their directors and collectives, as well as all workers.

To meet this objective means to practice everywhere communist honesty in work, planning, plan implementation and accounting. The conscious use of socialist law and its application serve the strict observance of order and security. It should be directed, above all, toward the prevention of all infringements of the law. That will greatly help ensure the planned and smooth running of the economy, protect the lives and limbs of our working people and guarantee the invulnerability of public property. The struggle of the working people in industry for exemplary order, discipline and safety has attained a notable level. The work of safety teams has proved its worth. It must be further consolidated. Bearing in mind that the successful implementation of our 10th congress directive and the state plans based on it largely depends on organization, discipline and steady work, socialist law is to be systematically improved as an important instrument of management to match the needs of social development.

If we consider the growing demands of the years ahead, it proves necessary to achieve a higher level of management and administrative rationalization in ministries, combines, enterprises and institutions, that is, at all levels of management. All responsible managers must ensure the systematic and concentrated use of the available equipment where it will produce the greatest benefit. That should result in considerable manpower saving and an appropriate reduction in the management and administrative cost element. This process needs tight management and planning, starting in the ministries. A rational organization must be introduced everywhere.

In his closing speech at the Berlin Bezirk delegate conference, Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out that a reduction in report paperwork had been possible of over 30 percent in ministries and other central state organs and of over 60 percent in local councils.

He left no doubt that we must not stop at what we have achieved, since the prerequisites for management have not been made at all worse as a result of streamlining paperwork, but better. This, and other examples, show that rationalizing management and administrative work begins with the efficient organization of the working processes and must be combined with concrete, quantifiable tasks.

Rationalization of management and administrative work also means less paper, less fuel and a reduction in other material outlays. It calls for simple and rational management structures, the avoidance of duplication, an end of out-dated routine--in short, the abolishment of anything superfluous. [applause]

In view of the intensified class confrontation, it is necessary to exercise everywhere a high degree of state discipline and class vigilance. It is one of the most important tasks of all state organs to make their own contribution toward guaranteeing the secure protection of the socialist state, both internally and externally, and to reliably defend socialist achievements against any attack. The necessary measures to secure the material basis for this must be thoroughly prepared and carried out in good time and with an awareness of responsibility.

The draft of the directive is aimed at continuing the dynamic development of the economy, further strengthening the GDR on an all-round basis and, on this basis, securing the people's material and cultural standard of living, even under the more complicated external economic conditions, and gradually further raising it. This is a clear concept for the continued shaping of the advanced socialist society in our GDR. [applause]

The standard reached as a result of fulfilling the decisions of the ninth congress in the nation's economic strength and social development is a stable basis for the implementation of the economic and social targets and tasks contained in the 10th SED Congress directive for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during the period 1981-85. Decisive factors for their implementation are creativity and initiative on the part of the workers, based on trust in our party's Marxist-Leninist policy. Full of optimism and confident of victory, therefore, we take on all the tasks facing us. [applause]

Under the leadership of our party, the working class, in alliance with the class of cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and all other workers, we will achieve further important progress in shaping the advanced socialist society.

Forward, and on to new successes along the path of socialism and peace laid down by the 10th congress!

Long live the SED, the aware and organized vanguard of the working class and all workers! [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER'S 13 APRIL ADDRESS

DW141018 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1523 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpts from speech by Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, at the 10th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 13 April 1981--recorded]

[Text] The task and objective of socialist foreign policy is, as is said in the program of our party, and I quote: To secure the most favorable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism. And this, comrades, today more than ever before means above all secured peace. The report of the Central Committee reiterates the finding of the 26th CPSU Congress that the checking of the arms race and the reduction of the threat of war constitute the main directions of socialist foreign policy. They are the core issues of international politics.

With the new great peace initiative, with which the 24th CPSU Congress continues the course of the 26th and 25th party congresses [as heard], the states of the socialist community have a realistic and constructive program. It shows how political detente can be safeguarded, peace secured and international cooperation developed successfully today. The proposals substantiated by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are comprehensive and global. They combine measures for political and military detente. They cover nuclear as well as conventional weapons. They refer to ground, air and naval forces, they concern all hotbeds of tension, be they in Europe, the Near and Middle East, in the area of the Indian Ocean or in the Far East. They initiate fresh diplomatic action and stimulate new expressions of will by social forces.

Our state strongly advocates these proposals because their implementation would result in a sweeping recovery of the international situation. Even more so, such an approach would to a large degree prevent a renewed poisoning of the international climate. This is precisely what our party, state and people are profoundly interested in.

This peace policy shows the way far into the future. But its implementation admits no delay. Today everybody who bears political responsibility is faced with the moral question: What do you think about the demand of peoples to live in peace? Are you seeking cooperation or confrontation? Do you want to negotiate or to shoot? The attitude toward the offer of a moratorium on the stationing of new medium-range missiles by the NATO countries and the USSR as a prelude to limitation and reduction negotiations or to immediate negotiations between the USSR and the United States--to mention but two of the initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress--is a measurable answer to the vital question of our time.

It is and remains unclear why a temporary freeze on the stationing of all medium-range missiles should be advantageous to one side only, the socialist side. It remains unclear why this should not facilitate the next step, negotiations on their limitation and reduction, unless one does not want to make this next step. Socialist foreign policy is based on the responsibility for peace, which means it is based on the responsibility for life, based on the responsibility for the future of the peoples. Just imagine, comrades, what would happen if the socialist states handled the fate of mankind as thoughtlessly and unscrupulously as is done time and again by some imperialist circles. Such an approach is alien to the GDR and the socialist states. The GDR shows regard for its political-geographical environment and acts responsibly. Constructive and peaceful impulses furthering cooperation time and again emanate from it, from the socialist German state, from our party. [applause]

CONGRESS EVENTS, DELIBERATIONS, SPEECHES 14, 15 APR

ADN 14 Apr Report

LD142026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN)--The 10th SED Congress has fully approved the Marxist-Leninist course of the Central Committee and its practical activity aimed at implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress and of the SED program. A resolution to this effect unanimously adopted by the delegates confirmed the report of the Central Committee submitted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the strategy and tactics of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy as presented by him.

Guenter Mittag, chairman of today's session, had previously noted that 29 delegates had spoken on the reports of the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. The congress agreed with his proposal to close the discussion on both reports. Guenter Mittag assessed the congress as a manifestation of the unshakable unity of the SED and of the great trust in the party leadership, its Central Committee and general secretary, Erich Honecker. This unanimity is at the same time a militant order of the future. At that moment cheers echoed for the Central Committee and Erich Honecker.

The congress then voted on the report of the Central Auditing Commission. Guenter Mittag noted in this context the unanimous confirmation of the report by the delegates.

The congress resumed its consultations under Erich Mueckenberger. Concerning the point on the agenda "Directives of the 10th SED Congress for the 5-Year Plan on the Development of the National Economy of the GDR in the Period 1981-1985," he asked Willi Stoph, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to speak.

On behalf of the communists of the Cottbus Bezirk party organization, Werner Walde, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED bezirk executive, made a speech. He was followed by Christa Behrendt, worker at the television equipment factory in Stassfurt.

Horst Schmitt, chairman of the West Berlin SED, was the next speaker. He was followed by Narayana Kalyana Krishnan, head of the delegation of the Indian Communist Party.

The next speaker was the head of the El Salvador delegation, Norma Guevara. Erwin Scharf then spoke on behalf of the delegation of the Austrian Communist Party.

At the conclusion of the fourth day of consultations, a guard of honor of the National People's Army and Border Guards of the GDR extended a militant soldier's greeting to the delegates and guests of the 10th party congress.

14 Apr NVA Greetings

LD142350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN)--On behalf of the Armed Forces of the GDR a deputation of the National People's Army [NVA] and the border troops of the GDR conveyed militant soldiers' greetings to the 10th SED Congress.

Welcomed with cordial applause, the detachments lined up in front of the presidium of the party congress. Their flags of time-tested formations of the land, air and naval forces as well as of the border troops, bore the inscription: "For the Protection of the Workers' and Peasants' Power." Ribbons of the fighting order "For Services to People and Fatherland" and for outstanding achievements in safeguarding the state border on 13 August 1961, were evidence of loyal fulfillment of duty.

The commander, Lt Gen Horst Skerra, chief of the Leipzig military district made his report to Erich Honecker and then presented a greetings message to the congress by the NVA and the Border Troops.

"We approve and support with all our hearts the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party whose aim is the good of the people and the preservation of peace," the greetings message says. "As part of the biggest mass initiative of the working people of our country so far, the soldiers of the people, too, have achieved great results for a high level of combat preparedness for the benefit of the people in honor of the 10th party congress."

During the joint maneuver of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, "Comradeship in Arms 80" and during the "Soyuz-81" command staff exercise, the greetings message notes, units, formations and staffs have impressively demonstrated their military mastery in conducting modern combat operation within the coalition of the armies fraternally united within the Warsaw Treaty.

The greetings message gives this assurance: "In firm brotherhood of arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies our armed forces reliably protect the socialist system and the peaceful lives of the citizens of the GDR and all states of the socialist community against the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. They guarantee the inviolability of the state border, the territory, the airspace and the territorial waters of the GDR and are ready and able at any time to repulse, as an inseparable part of the socialist military coalition, any attack on socialism and decisively defeat any enemy."

While fully maintaining their combat preparedness the formations of the land forces mastered the introduction of new military hardware. In close cooperation with the protective and security organs and with the active assistance of the population the GDR border troops conscientiously safeguarded the inviolability of the GDR's state border, the message goes on. "They are well trained and administered a decisive rebuff to those forces who tried by provocations and attacks to create dangerous tensions and aggravate the situation."

"Everything we have achieved in providing armed protection for our socialist fatherland was possible only thanks to the leadership of the party. It also remains in the future the decisive source of strength of socialist armed forces," the greetings message continues. "For this we wish to extend our cordial thanks to the SED Central Committee and its Politburo. Our very special thanks for the constant support, for the untiring personal care, for the timely and purposeful decisions go out to the secretary general of the Central Committee, our revered Comrade Erich Honecker."

The greetings message gives an assurance that the SED and all the working people "can also in the future rely on their army. From the platform of the congress we reaffirm our soldiers' pledge: "Forever and never other than at the side of the heroic Soviet Army. For us the comrades in arms from the land of Lenin are and will always remain a shining example."

Soberly and realistically we assess the serious dangers conjured up by the principal forces of imperialism by their policy of confrontation and the arms race, the greetings message goes on. "As socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists we shall do everything at the side of our brothers in arms to ensure that the enemies of socialism will at no time achieve military superiority over us. In our efforts for defense there will be neither breathing space nor half measures.

We, the soldiers of socialism promise the SED and its Central Committee: Having profound confidence in the policy of the party we shall carry out any military assignment for the implementation of the general line even in complicated and challenging situations."

After reading the greetings message, the commander of the deputation, Lt General Skerra, presented to Erich Honecker as a token of firm ties with the SED a documentation of the outstanding achievements of members of the army and the border troops in the competition: "Combat position, 10th congress. For high combat preparedness. Everything for the good of the people."

On behalf of the delegates, Chairman Konrad Naumann congratulated the members of the NVA and of the GDR border troops on their outstanding performance and results in the socialist competition. During the 25 years of its existence the NVA had at the side of the Soviet army and the other fraternal socialist armies proved itself at all times a reliable instrument of power of the working class and of all GDR working people.

"This will also be so in the future. Dear comrades, we wish you further great successes in your constant struggle for a high level of fighting strength and combat preparedness," Konrad Naumann exclaimed amidst the applause of the delegates.

Neumann Notes Support 15 Apr

LD151216 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] At the start of this morning's session of the 10th SED congress, Alfred Neumann, chairman of this morning's session and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, said that up to now the highest forum of the GDR communists has received 21,625 greetings messages and pledges. This is evidence of the support which millions of workers from all spheres of social life accorded, through outstanding feats and new competition initiatives, to the 10th party congress' strategy. Alfred Neumann listed the Bruno Leuschner nuclear powerplant, the Ernst Thaelmann heavy engineering works in Magdeburg, the Riesa steel rolling mill, the Erfurt microelectronics factory and the construction workers of Berlin, as being among those important workers' collectives who were keeping up with the demands of the present time.

Hertwig Comments on Poland

LD151022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts][no dateline received] In his contribution to the discussion at the 10th SED congress today, Jochen Hertwig, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk SED Executive, said the communists of Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk promised to accomplish at a high level of quality all tasks set by the 10th party congress.

Jochen Hertwig said Frankfurt lies on the Oder, and therefore many working people are also concerned about what is happening on the other side of the Odra-Nysa [ADN spelling] Pece border. "It must never be forgotten that only since the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland came into existence has a qualitatively new relationship, and relations of cooperation and friendship between the two peoples, developed. This is an historic achievement, performed by the communists, and above all it is the basis for the socialist prospects of our two countries in the socialist community."

He added: "Let this be said particularly to those who have contributed nothing at all to this, and who have now suddenly discovered their feelings for Poland and who are offering their assistance to the process of renewal."

YASIR 'ARAFAT PARTICIPATES IN SED'S 10TH CONGRESS

JN111717 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] participated this morning in the opening of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]: Brother Abu 'Ammar led a delegation comprising Yasir 'abd Rabbuh and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, members of the PLO Executive Committee, and Brother Sakhr abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS CONGRESS SESSIONS

Romania's Ion Dinca

AU131749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Report on RCP message to SED Congress delivered in Berlin by the head of the Romanian delegation, Ion Dinca, on 12 April]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (AGERPRES)--Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation, conveyed to the 10th SED Congress a message of salute on behalf of the CC of the RCP.

The Romanian Communist Party, the entire Romanian people--he said--follow with interest and rejoice at the remarkable achievements the working people of the German Democratic Republic has scored under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the development of economy, science, education and culture, in the steady rise of the people's material and spiritual standard of living.

Expressing satisfaction at the dynamic evolution of the relations of friendship, solidarity and many-sided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, the speaker highlighted that a decisive contribution to their development had been made by the meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries. We are firmly convinced--he said--that the productive collaboration on the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic will further develop steadily in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit and in the interest of our peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation.

The speaker stressed that the RCP and the Romanian state carried on intense international activity, promoted a policy of peace and collaboration with all the states.

We broadly develop the friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries. We militate for strengthening their solidarity. We also expand the relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with the small and medium-sized countries, with all the states of the world irrespective of their social system. We constantly ground our foreign policy--the head of the RCP delegation stressed--on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to the threat or use of force.

The speaker reiterated Romania's consistent stand on security and cooperation in Europe and on other current international questions.

In conclusion, the Romanian chief delegate showed that the RCP developed relations of friendship and solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, militated tirelessly for the achievement of a new-type unity grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect, each party's right to set its own political line. Its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the realities and specific conditions in which it carries on its activity, promoted broad collaboration with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces considering that the solidarity of all those forces had particular importance in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, progress and understanding among peoples.

CPCZ's Vasil Bilak

AU141628 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the 12 April session of the 10th SED Congress in Berlin]

[Text] Esteemed women and men delegates, dear friends. It is a great honor both for me and the entire delegation to be able, at the SED Central Committee's invitation, to represent the CPCZ at the deliberations of your party's 10th congress.

We are happy to convey to you, congress delegates, and through you to all communists and people of the GDR ardent, comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Gustav Husak, our party and all Czechoslovak people.

We listened with great attention to the activity report submitted by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary. The report reflects the party's enormous political-organizational work in the period since its ninth congress, and formulates new tasks and resolves which you are setting for yourselves in building the advanced socialist society.

The path of building the new social order is none too easy. This makes the successes you have achieved, and of which you may be justly proud, all the more outstanding. Today your country belongs among the most industrially developed countries of the world, with a modern agriculture and good prospects of further development. The international prestige and authority of your republic, as the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German territory, have become consolidated. On behalf of all Czechoslovak communists we sincerely congratulate you, dear comrades, on these successes.

The 16th CPCZ Congress, which will hold a significant place in the party's 60-year history, ended 2 days ago. The course and results of the congress convincingly manifested the party's ideological-action unity and its ties with the working people.

The successes we have achieved during the past 5-year period are not small. Despite all complications, the dynamic growth of the national economy was preserved and our people's living standards have improved. Their social certainties have intensified.

For the first half of the eighties, we have formulated demanding tasks. Their fulfillment will require that we mobilize the forces of our entire society, deepen and perfect the organizational and management activities of the party and state, make the entire production process economical, and broadly implement science in the services of socialism. We fully realize that we can successfully fulfill our intentions only in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries of the socialist community. We see in this the way to effectively solve the problems--frequently identical or closely related--of individual socialist countries, and to make better use of all possibilities of socialism, thus multiplying our forces.

We are sincerely glad that good comradely relations have already become a tradition between the CPCZ and SED--relations which positively influence the development of mutual cooperation between the two countries in diverse spheres.

These are new, fraternal relations, for which whole generations of communists fought in the past. Today they have become a reality, thanks to the fact that in our countries the power is wielded by parties which consistently follow the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism in their activities; and also thanks to the fact that we have a common friend, the Soviet Union and its Leninist party, to whom we are bound by the common aims of building a new life, as well as by the great struggle we are waging for preserving world peace.

We are glad to have such a reliable neighbor as the GDR. I want to assure you that the GDR, too, has and will always have a loyal ally and good neighbor in the CSSR. In the future, too, we will make use of every opportunity to further deepen our contacts in every direction; to coordinate not only the national economic plants, but also the entire economic policy; and to seek possibilities for cooperation between plants, cooperatives, partner regions and districts.

Esteemed men and women comrades, our creative, constructive intentions can be carried out only under the conditions of a lasting peace. But at present, we witness the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to disrupt the process of international detente and to change the military-strategic equilibrium in the world in their favor. In their anticommunist sallies, they do not shy away from any means whatsoever. Their arsenal consists of lies, slander and distortion of facts.

They are organizing and supporting diverse antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces so as to weaken the unity of the socialist community, of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement. Cynicism and gambling with mankind's fate are becoming their official policy. These are neither the first nor the last provocations against communism and socialism. The communists have fought quite a few battles, and we are convinced that this present battle, too, will be victorious.

Against the world of exploitation, oppression, war and terror stands our new world, the socialist world, the world of progress, freedom and peace, the world that was so convincingly and unambiguously demonstrated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our 16th congress fully backed the proposals expressed at the congress of Soviet communits. We regard them as the strategy and tactics of the battle for peace and social progress in the 'éighties.

Permit me, esteemed men and women comrades, to conclude my statement by wishing the communists and people of the friendly GDR much creative strength and energy, so that you may successfully implement the resolutions of your party's 10th congress.

Long live the SED, long live the loyal friend and ally of our peoples--the GDR.

Let the unity of our fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties continue to deepen and strengthen; let the friendship and all-round cooperation of our socialist countries consolidate.

Long live peace and communism.

SRV's Nguyen Duy Trinh

OW141607 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi 14 Apr VNA--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Viet Nam Central Committee and head of the CPVN delegation, delivered a congratulatory speech on Monday at the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

He said:

"The 10th SED Congress is an important event not only in the life of the working class and other labouring people of the German Democratic Republic, but also in the political life of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement.

Comrade Erich Honecker in his report at the congress, has reviewed the recent diversified experiences of the SED and worked out the main orientations for the period ending in 1990 and concrete objectives for the 1981-85 five-year plan. This is an important document, which has contributed to improving the theory and practice of the building of a developed socialist society, and to enriching Marxism-Leninism.

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 14 Apr carries a similar report which adds at this point:

["Dealing with the current international situation, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh stressed:

["The current international situation requires that the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace and the international communist and workers' movement constantly heighten vigilance, promote close and broad solidarity and thwart all the adventurous policies of warlike and reactionary forces in order to maintain and accelerate the process of detente and defend world peace.

["On the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh pointed out in his speech:

["Betraying the Chinese working class and Marxism-Leninism, the reactionary clique among the Beijing authorities has waged two wars of aggression against Vietnam in an attempt to annex the three Indochinese countries and carry out its big-nation expansionist and hegemonist doctrine in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Despite heavy setbacks, the Beijing leadership has yet to relinquish its criminal schemes. It has made frequent provocations and blatantly threatened to invade Vietnam again; publicly intervened in the internal affairs of Laos; and frenziedly opposed the Kampuchean revolution.

["At present the Vietnamese people are facing very heavy tasks--striving to build socialism while standing ready to fight for the defense of the fatherland. The Vietnamese people are determined to successfully carry out these strategic tasks."]

"We are confident that in the light of the resolutions of the 10th congress and under the leadership of the SED Central Committee headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, a respected party and state leader of the GDR and a prominent activist in the international communist and workers' movement, the working class and the entire labouring people of the GDR will continue to be successful in building a developed socialist society."

After dealing with the international and Vietnamese situations, Nguyen Duy Trinh said:

"The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam have always done their best to strengthen their friendship, militant solidarity, and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and, at the same time, consolidate their solidarity with other forces struggling for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress. Together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, we have persistently struggled to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. We treasure our friendship with the Chinese people while standing for a resumption of negotiations between the two governments with the aim of solving differences in our bilateral relations".

The Vietnamese head delegate went on:

"Our two countries are thousands of miles apart. But our two parties, working classes and peoples have been bound by the circumstances in which our two states were established, by our role as combatants at the Western and Southeastern outposts of the socialist system, by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and by our ideals and objectives. Over the past decades, the traditional friendship between our two parties and countries established by President Ho Chi Minh and President Wilhelm Pieck has constantly developed. Your party has given us wholehearted and valuable support.

"The party, the government and the people of Vietnam will forever bear in mind and highly value the profound revolutionary sentiments and the great support and assistance of the party, the government and the people of the German Democratic Republic".

Nguyen Duy Trinh concluded his address by wishing the congress success and expressing his desire for the strengthening of relations between Vietnam and the GDR.

Delegations Comments Noted

LD150716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Horst Schmitt, delegation leader of the SEW, declared it was impressive with what confidence and clarity the SED formulated its aims for the future. "This gives us much strength, much courage".

It was very fortunate that a firm homestead had been created for socialism on German soil and that the GDR was proving a stable factor of peace and socialism in Europe. "That is an achievement of historic significance The congress showed the tremendous superiority of socialism over the capitalist system of exploitation, where no unity of economic and social policy could exist because of the antagonism between wages, labor and capital.

In West Berlin the crisis placed an ever heavier burden on the workers, the young and the majority of the people. In the GDR on the other hand the people enjoyed lasting social security and could look towards the future with optimism. "That is the great advantage of socialism, an advantage which bears full fruit wherever the working class is led by a battle-tested party able to apply Marxism-Leninism creatively like yours."

The SEW will continue to take a stand against anti-communist incitement and make every effort to strengthen the spirit of understanding and friendship with the GDR among the working people of West Berlin. In view of the attacks by the aggressive circles of world imperialism on detente, which had brought tangible results especially for West Berlin, the struggle for peace occupied a central place in the SEW's activities. A considerable movement to this end has developed in West Berlin which has derived fresh impulses from the peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Horst Schmitt declared: "West Berlin and its population can have a good future only in peace. That is why we oppose attempts to subjugate our city to the policy of NATO. That is why we are for the strict observation of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. That is why we stand for the development of normal relations with our socialist environment, the GDR. All the more the SEW welcomes the GDR's readiness, affirmed in the report to your 10th congress, to also develop mutually advantageous relations with West Berlin. We demand that the West Berlin senate should react positively to this".

The communists of El Salvador share the enthusiasm of the delegates of the SED Congress about the GDR's great achievements especially between the 9th and the 10th congresses. This was stated by Norma Guevara, member of the Communist Party Central Committee of El Salvador, to the party which fought against fascism and for freedom, true independence and peace under the glorious banner of the 'Farabundo Marti' national liberation front in close unity with the revolutionary sister organizations and all patriotic and democratic forces, the consolidation of socialism in the fatherland of Ernst Thaelmann, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg gave confidence for the future.

The Salvadorean people offered heroic resistance to a fascist regime and the political and military interference of the imperialist U.S. Government.

The time will come when the dark night now engulfing the country will end thanks to the heroism and militant resolve of the people, the unity of its vanguard, the Farabundo Marti national liberation front and international solidarity including that of the GDR.

Narayana Kalyana Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee and Secretariat of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, paid tribute to the GDR's achievements in building socialism and establishing a society of advanced socialism at the line separating imperialism and socialism in the heart of Europe. The Communist Party and the people of India warmly acknowledged the great internationalist support which the GDR under the leadership of the SED has extended to the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He drew attention to the conspiratorial activities of Washington and Beijing in the region of the Indian Ocean which threatened India's national sovereignty, integrity and peace. Referring to Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposal, he expressed his certainty "that the joint efforts of the world forces of peace, freedom and socialism, based on the might of the community of socialist states under the leadership of the USSR, are able to repulse the forces of war and reaction."

The Indian Communist Party attaches decisive importance to the close friendly relations which had developed between India and the USSR, with Vietnam, the GDR and other socialist states: They are of vital importance for peace and security in Asia.

Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary of the Austrian Communist Party stressed that his party followed with great respect and impassionate commitment the progress made in the GDR since its foundation under the leadership of the SED in establishing socialist conditions of life.

The Austrian Communist Party had "for many years maintained friendly and fraternal cooperation with the SED on the basis of proletarian internationalism." Between Austria and the GDR exists "relations of an exemplary level" as was demonstrated by Erich Honecker's visit to this country in November 1980. The Austrian communists highly appreciate the visit and the agreements signed on the occasion. "They create favorable conditions for the further development of economic relations and cooperation between Austria and the GDR."

At a time when the U.S. administration has embarked on a course of confrontation, economic cooperation was a positive contribution to the European process of detente also seen from a political angle, Scharf said.

"It is all the more regrettable therefore that the anti-detente course of the U.S. Government finds a measure of moral support among those forces which try to cast aspersions on the help of the USSR to Afghanistan. The slanderous arguments put forward in this context, in the final analysis means making concessions to U.S. imperialism and its allies while the USSR's help in fact serves to protect the Afghan people's right of self-determination and peace." The Austrian Communist Party rejects the dangerous aspects of imperialist policy, anti-Sovietism and the arms race. It welcomes the readiness of the USSR to freeze any further arming in the so-called Euro-missile sector until a settlement is reached in negotiations with the U.S.

The head of the delegation of the Commission of the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, COPWE, Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Executive Committee, conveyed the most cordial greetings of the Central Committee of COPWE and its chairman, Mengistu Haile Mariam, as well as of the revolutionaries and all the working people of Ethiopia. It is of extreme importance for all revolutionaries and progressive forces throughout the world that the GDR people should, under the leadership of its vanguard party after one of the most brutal wars in all history, have transformed their country into a flourishing industrialized socialist state, he declared. Even the fact that the GDR was exposed to constant confrontation with imperialism has not halted the rapid building of socialism.

The massive propaganda campaign, the coordinated attempts by Western imperialist states and international reaction were unable to stop the GDR people from marching foward on its road of socialist development. That is why the GDR is today one of the exemplary countries building an advanced socialist society. "On this magnificent achievement we would like to congratulate with all our hearts the communists and all the working people of the GDR."

The SED and the GDR people have always stood at the side of Ethiopia and proved their solidarity, Berhanu Bayeh said. Political, economic and special cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR have become steadily stronger. Favorable conditions have been created for the further development of these cordial relations.

[passage indistinct]

BILAK PRESENTS FRIENDSHIP AWARD TO SED'S SCHUERER

LD142046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] In Berlin today, Vasil Bilak, member of the presidum and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, presented the Order of Friendship to Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The distinction was awarded to him in recognition of his work in Czechoslovak-German cooperation.

HONECKER GREETS PALESTINIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD131554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0854 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN)--Erich Honecker has sent a greetings message to the 15th Palestinian National Congress in Damascus on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people. It pays tribute to the "heroic struggle of the PLO and its close cooperation with the world's progressive forces."

The National Congress is taking place at a time "when the most aggressive circles of imperialism are renewing their offensive against detente and arms limitation and are toying with the vital interests of mankind. It is especially in the Near East that they are strengthening their military presence so as to rule the people, and to suppress them and exploit their wealth."

The message continues: "The GDR procedes from the viewpoint that true peace requires an end to Israel's occupation of all territories seized in 1967, as well as the implementation of the Palestine people's inalienable rights which include the creation of their own state and a guarantee for the security and sovereignty of all states in the region."

HONECKER GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER ON VICTORY DAY

AU112057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and supreme commander of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian people over the Fascist occupation, I convey the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people to you, dear comrade chairman, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working people of Ethiopia and the fraternally allied Ethiopian people.

The Ethiopian people, who look back on a heroic and traditional history, have always successfully defended the sovereignty and national independence of their country against foreign invaders in sacrifical battles. It is with solidarity and affinity that the GDR working people watch the enormous efforts of the Ethiopian people to further strengthen their revolutionary achievements in creating a new society free of exploitation.

I take this opportunity to wish further successes in building your country to you, dear comrade chairman, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People, and the Ethiopian people.

LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU GIVES RECEPTION IN BERLIN

AU112047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the GDR gave a reception on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of proclaiming the people's power, the 11th anniversary of the withdrawal of British troops from Libya and the 5th anniversary of the students' revolution. The invitation was honored by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; as well as other prominent figures of social life, including Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR were also present.

ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAM SENT TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU112105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent the following telegram of congratulations to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, Presidential Council chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people, convey most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire fraternal Hungarian people.

Over more than three and a half decades the Hungarian working people have achieved results of historic importance in building socialism under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party. Today the Hungarian People's Republic is a prospering, internationally respected socialist country with modern industry and efficient agriculture.

The Hungarian workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all working people are implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress with dilligence, initiative and creative energy. They are successfully building a developed socialist society. Our citizens watch with great respect the enormous efforts undertaken in the Hungarian People's Republic to further strengthen the people's power, to let the working people more extensively participate in running the socialist state, to increase the efficiency of the national economy and to foster science, education and culture.

The GDR and Hungary jointly support strengthening the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states and determinedly struggle for maintaining peace, stabilizing and continuing the policy of detente, halting the arms race and implementing effective steps toward disarmament. We fully support the new great peace initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We note with satisfaction that fraternal relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing very successfully on the basis of the March 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields. Rest assured that the GDR will continue with all its strength to further deepen the close friendship and universal cooperation of our parties, states and peoples.

We most cordially wish the fraternal Hungarian people new successes and best health and creative energy to you personally, dear comrades.

HEINZ HOFFMANN THANKS FDJ MEMBERS FOR EFFORTS

LD102306 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann today thanked the FDJ members in the National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR border troops for their results in the raising of fighting strength and combat readiness and in communist upbringing.

At the rendering of reports of the NVA in the party congress initiative of the FDJ, he stressed that the initiatives of the young members of the army were a further proof of the loyalty of the socialist youth organization to the SED. It played a large part in ensuring that the soldiers of the people could report to the 10th SED Congress that they had honorably fulfilled the military class task. Convincing proof of this was the performance in Soyuz-81, and also numerous ideas, initiatives and actions by the FDJ. Every enemy, no matter how he turns up, has to be boldly opposed and all aggression has to be repulsed.

FISHERY ZONE VIOLATED BY DANISH FISHING BOAT

AU131608 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Danish fishing boat NF 121 "Kitter" from Gedser illegally fished in the GDR's fishery zone on 8 April 1981. On the strength of the provisions of GDR law, the gear used for fishing and the catch that was aboard were impounded without compensation. Preliminary proceedings were instituted against the captain.

ANTISUBMARINE CRAFT COMMISSIONED BY GENERAL STRELETZ

LD121052 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] On behalf of the defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Col Gen Fritz Streletz today commissioned the newly constructed antisubmarine ship (Parchim) for service in Tostock-Warnemuende. We took the opportunity of describing the ship's handing-over by the Peene shipyard workers 3 months ahead of schedule as an important contribution toward increasing the People's Navy's fighting power, holding a worthy place in the major mass initiative before the 10th SED Congress. Colonel General Streletz wished the vessel's crew success in political and combat training, in carrying out its responsible tasks alongside the comrades-in-arms of the friendly Baltic fleets and in protecting socialism and peace.

GENERAL ZAYTSEV ADDRESSES GERMAN-SOVIET SOCIETY

AU112158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN)--On Tuesday Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, had an exchange of views with 300 propagandists of the German-Soviet friendship society in Magdeburg. In his introductory remarks he stressed: "The 26th party congress had convincingly proved that the CPSU worthily continues the cause of the Great October and creatively implements the ideas of Lenin."

In answering questions from his audience concerning current world political problems, he stressed that the eighties called for increased efforts to secure peace and implement disarmament.

SED AWARDS SCHUERER KARL MARX ORDER ON BIRTHDAY

LD140930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0213 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN)--On the occasion of his 60th birthday today, Gerhard Schuerer, SED Politburo candidate member, was awarded the Karl Marx Order, the GDR's highest state award. The honor was conferred by the chairman of the GDR Council of State at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

A greetings address to Gerhard Schuerer from the SED Central Committee and signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker pays tribute to his work as deputy head of government as well as chairman of the State Planning Commission. It was a contribution to the successful realization of the policy of the SED which is aimed at the good of the people. Under Schuerer's long leadership the country's supreme planning authority developed into an efficient organ of socialist state power. He had also rendered great service to the steady deepening of the economic integration of the socialist countries.

COOPERATION 'PLAN' SIGNED IN BERLIN WITH SPAIN

LD111530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1709 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN)--A working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-83 has been agreed between the Government of the GDR and the Government of Spain. The document, signed by the charges d'affaires of the two governments, provides for measures relating to the continuation of cooperation in the areas of culture and the arts, science, universities and colleges, public education and other sectors.

ADN REPORTS ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS

LD111258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Hague, 9 Apr (ADN)--The sixth meeting of the mixed government commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and the Netherlands ended in The Hague Thursday. It decided on measures to expand trade relations and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the meeting, a protocol was signed as well as a work program for 1981-82 on the agreed measures for promoting trade.

FRG CITIZENS DETAINED, SENTENCED IN INCIDENTS

4 April Arrest

AU111948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On 4 April at the GDR border crossing Point Drewitz, GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained Peter and Karin Jacobs, residents of Berlin (West). As agents of a criminal gang they participated in subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary procedures were instituted and warrants of arrest were issued. The car used for the crime--an "Audi" with license plate B-UN 66--was impounded.

7 April Incident

AU101513 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 April the GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Betty Flohr at the GDR border crossing point at Hirschberg. Flohr actively participated in ganglike organized crimes on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and a warrant of arrest was issued. The car used for the crime--a "Fiat" with license plate B-J 9096--was impounded.

Rainer Eggert Sentenced

AU111950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 3 April 1981 the Berlin city court sentenced FRG citizen Rainer Eggert to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code connected with the abuse of the transit agreement. As an agent of a criminal gang operating from Berlin (West), Eggert participated in subversive crimes on the GDR transit routes involving the deliberate leaving of the transit route. At the main trial it was proved that gang leader Harry Schmiedebach directly collaborated with the editorial staff of BZ, the newspaper of the Springer Publishing House, in organizing crimes against the GDR. Through advertisements accomplices were recruited for gang-like organized attacks. The car used for the crime--an "Opel-Kadett D" with license plate D-TJ 167 from the "Avis" car renting company--was impounded.

Ewald Hundt Sentenced

AU111946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 April the Rostock Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Ewald Hundt to 4 years and 6 months imprisonment for crimes under sections 132 and 213 of the penal code. The car used for the crime--an "Audi NSU" with license plate HH-VX 1091--was impounded.

Hundt actively participated in preparing and implementing subversive crimes against the GDR. For that purpose he explored the security system at the border crossing points of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, abused the GDR entry regulations and violated the transit agreement. In addition to that Hundt planned the abuse of territories of other countries by using forged Turkish passports for implementing his subversive actions.

LEADERS MEET WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Dinner Speeches Given

LD150940 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 15 Apr 81

[By PAP correspondent Wojciech Stankiewicz]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (PAP)--Invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek arrived for an official, friendly visit to Hungary today. Minister Czyrek held talks with Frigiyes Puja. They centred round the domestic situation of both countries, Polish-Hungarian relations and prospects for developing cooperation.

The talks also turned to relations between Poland and Hungary within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. Both ministers underscored the importance of the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist states.

In the afternoon Jozef Czyrek laid a wreath at the tomb of Hungary's Heroes. Minister Czyrek was then received by prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. The two politicians discussed bilateral relations, with a special view to economic cooperation. On the same day Jozef Czyrek met with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

In the evening Minister Puja gave a gala dinner in honour of Jozef Czyrek. Both ministers delivered speeches during the reception.

Frigyes Puja said that socialist Poland is not only Hungary's political ally, but an important economic partner as well. Socialist Poland's Hungarian friends are greatly concerned about the deep crisis in Poland--a danger to the nation's achievements and the basic institutions of the socialist system. Our party and government trust that Poland is able to overcome the obstacles in its way, defend working-class rule, fend off inside and outside attacks on the people's system and guarantee the continuation of socialist construction.

We support your struggle and say with you: Poland is and will remain a socialist state, said Frigyes Puja.

Jozef Czyrek said that Poland intends to make better use than before of the rich achievements of the Hungarian party and its generally-appreciated experience in social and economic development.

Jozef Czyrek continued that it is the unbending will of the Polish party and socialist state to consolidate the socialist defensive alliance--the Warsaw Treaty--improve economic ties with the fraternal socialist states and enrich cooperation within the CMEA.

Poland sees the alliance, friendship and allround cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as the foundation for Poland's independent existence and socialist development. Any activities aimed at upsetting these foundations are doomed to fail. Jozef Czyrek expressed gratitude to his Hungarian comrades for their understanding of Poland's problems and for their fraternal support of Polish party and government efforts to lead the country onto the path of harmonious socialist construction.

Kadar Receives Czyrek

LD151026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs. The head of Polish diplomacy is staying in Hungary on an official friendly visit. The talks, which were held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere, were also attended by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE WITH USSR MEETS

LD142126 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (MTI)--After the opening ceremony in Budapest Monday, the Hungarian-Soviet round-table conference on energy and raw material economy continued in West Hungarian Veszprem. The five-day meeting is attended by a delegation of Soviet scientists led by Academician Nikolay Nekrasov, chairman of the Committee for Natural Resources and Productive Forces of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

At the [word indistinct] session in Veszprem Under-Secretary Laszlo Kapolyi briefed the participants about the test methods which underlie Hungary's energy and raw material economic policy. He spoke about the Hungarian-Soviet energy industrial cooperation. The speaker explained: It is very important to withdraw hydrocarbons from electricity and industry-scale thermal energy generation so that they can be utilized in greater quantity and much more refined in the chemical industry chiefly.

The round-table conference then discussed forecasts and other methods which help decision-making in the national economy, in two sections.

OBSERVANCE OF GAGARIN SPACE FLIGHT ANNIVERSARY

Korom on Disarmament

LD111054 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Apr (MTI)--On occasion of the 20th anniversary of the space flight by Yuriy Gagarin, a commemoration ceremony was organized on Friday in Budapest by the Intercosmos Council of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) and the national Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. Seated in the presidium were Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, members of the first Soviet-Hungarian space flight, as well as qualified cosmonaut Bela Magyari, were also present at the cermony.

Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered a speech appreciating the historical significance of the 108-minute space flight made by Yuriy Gagarin on April 12, 1961.

"The successes achieved by the Soviet Union in conquering space are much more than evidences of the high standard of science and technics [as received]. The first socialist country of the world, hardly four decades after the Great October Socialist Revolution, brought about something of revolutionary significance in science and technics as well. Without the radical change which took place in society it would have been inconceivable that in hardly a generation a country [could] progress from the wooden plough to the space-ship. For this it had to progress from the semi-feudal relations to socialism, to building communism."

After this Mihaly Korom spoke of the results of Soviet space research achieved in the past two decades, emphasizing that the Soviet Union has never wanted to monopolize the possibility and profit of space research.

Mihaly Korom then stated: "Today the world has arrived at a crossroads: While the peoples of the world allow that the extremist imperialist circles and the monopolies interested in armaments, which today once again spoil the international atmosphere with cold war sounds, plunge humanity into destruction, or will they command a stop to the imperialist efforts aimed at upsetting the existing military equilibrium between the two world systems, increasing the armaments race, and make use of the achievements of modern science to the advantage of man, for building a peaceful zone.

"The same missile, the same space-structure can serve both peaceful and war aims. We are for space to also become the scene of peaceful cooperation. One of the basic features of the foreign policy of the socialist countries is to urge the countries of various social systems for collaboration which enriches each other and serves the advantage of their peoples, for the development of cooperation in various fields. This is manifest in constructive, practical steps and deeds. The 26th Congress of the Soviet Communists held recently expressed in a convincing way that the cause of socialism and peace are inseparable. The Hungarian People's Republic endorses the new important proposals of the Soviet Union for improving the international atmosphere and inter-state relations, for developing the cooperation of peoples," emphasized the secretary of the Central Committee in conclusion.

Czinege Receives Cosmonaut

LD142118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Minister of Defense Army Gen Lajos Czinege has received the Soviet commander of the Hungarian-Soviet space flight, Valeriy Kubasov, who is in Hungary on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of space travel. The first Hungarian cosmonaut, Bertalan Farkas, also took part in the reception.

MAGYAR HIRLAP VIEWS PUJA TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD102342 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Apr, (MTI)--"During the talks of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in Moscow with Andrey Gromyko, which were described by a complete identity of views, the most attention was devoted to international issues," states a Friday commentary in MAGYAR HIRLAP. "Among the Soviet peace motions made at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the communique released about Puja's Moscow visit lists in the first place the one about suspending the deployment in Europe of intermediate-range missiles and the talks on limitation and reduction of such nuclear weapons."

The commentary recalls that Frigyes Puja specially emphasized at the international press conference: The deployment in West Europe of American nuclear missiles risks not only in general the peace of Europe and the whole world but also the security of Hungary in particular. Therefore, it is not only our ideological policy and international efforts that spur us to back the Soviet proposals but also the vital interests of our people."

In connexion with the Madrid meeting it was again expressed in the joint communique that Hungary and the Soviet Union "attach primary import to the convening of the European Military detente and disarmament conference." The Soviet Union is ready to extend the confidence-building measures to the whole of its European territory if the Western states are prepared to make similar steps. The Western states must also make their contribution to the success of the Madrid meeting. As Frigyes Puja also pointed out at his Moscow press conference, "the motion submitted by the neutral countries will perhaps provide a suitable basis for concrete talks."

Finally the commentary underlines that the Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation form an integral part of the system of relations within the socialist community. The communique puts it like this: "The two countries will do their utmost also in the future to strengthen the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member states."

NEPSZABADSAG: U.S. SHOULD RESPOND TO BREZHNEV

LD102346 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Apr (MTI)--The speech of Leonid Brezhnev made at the Congress of the CPSU in which the Soviet head of state officially proposed resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue has definitely put the U.S. under constraint to make a move, states a commentator in Friday's NEPSZABADSAG. Obviously the U.S. secretary of state's calling the proposals of Brezhnev "interesting initiatives inspiring new thoughts" cannot be considered a response. "Unfortunately," the commentator says, "this appears to be the same improvisation not coordinated beforehand with the rest of the government as Haig's statement that the United States was ready to return to the negotiations table in Geneva.

Washington has temporarily reduced the official answer to the speech Brezhnev delivered at the Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party to a non-committal statement by a foreign spokesman, states NEPSZABADSAG stressing: "All this obviously will not change the real power relations in Europe. It will at most accentuate the perplexity of the addressed."

"A situation has developed in which America should move. However, so far they have only been saying what they would like to achieve in the international field and have still not descended from the world of imagination to the world of realities to see what can be done and what not."

The effort of some responsible American leaders to blow up the international problems of Poland into an international political crisis at any cost, Washington's foreign political activity embracing the world from Pakistan to Central America and the improvisations which force the White House to make painful denials at times "can be traced back to that there is something wrong with the foreign political 'basic concept' to which the international attitude of the American Government is being tailored with agonizing efforts. The seemingly grandoise plan to dramatically reorganize the utilization of state revenues with a large edge to military expenditures in order to create an 'irresistible power' whose mere existence will frighten and perhaps force down to its knees socialism, is unfeasible. Such a scheme could only speed up the armament race and dramatically increase the burden inflicted on the less well-to-do American masses," runs the commentary.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD142306 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (MTI)--The Nicaraguan delegation currently on a visit in Hungary under the leadership of Commandant Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the Council of State of the Nicaraguan Republic, was seen on Tuesday in parliament building by Sandor Barcs, chairman of the Hungarian group of the Interparliamentary union. At the meeting attended also by Deputy Speaker of the Parlimanent Janos Peter the sides discussed the work of the Interparliamentary Union.

Departure Noted

LD151032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Nicaraguan Council of State has left Budapest. The delegation, which was headed by President Carlos Nunez Tellez, had held talks with Hungarian leaders at the invitation of the National Assembly.

The Nicaraguan politicians were seen off by Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly.

SOLIDARITY PRESENTS 'THESES,' PROGRAM DIRECTIONS

LD150908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU, in an article "NSZZ Solidarity Presents Its Program," publishes the theses [tezy] on the directions of Solidarity's activity. This is the first public ideological and programmatic self-definition of the union. The theses have five chapters on: ideological precepts, analysis of the sources of crisis, economic matters, guarantees for the future and intraunion life. They are supplemented by a brief appendix.

More on Solidarity 'Theses'

LD151132 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (PAP)--The center for socio-professional work under the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of Solidarity has put forward for discussion by trade unions, after the KKP public opinion poll of 25 February 1981, its theses on the issue of "directions for the work of the Solidarity trade union in the country's present situation," writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

This is the first public ideological programmatic self-determination by Solidarity. The document declares in particular: "Solidarity is the main guarantee of the process of renewal. These is no other social force in Poland which can replace it in this cause."

Solidarity considers its main values to be "some of the best traditions of the people, the moral principles of Christianity, the political slogan of democracy and socialist public opinions." The trade union defines itself as an organization uniting people with different outlooks on life, with an emphasis on "the Christian view of the world" as "one of the main ideological values." "It carries on the traditions of the workers' movement" and "recognizes national values as an important and vital part of the collective consciousness."

"The Solidarity trade union, understanding that the economic situation in the country is truly dramatic, will not put forward in 1981 any far-reaching demands regarding wages and the social sphere."

In this connection, Solidarity expect that:

--"The government's economic policy, principle, especially in a field of direct interest to the trade union, will be coordinated with it."

--"The government will promise to consistently carry out a program of reforms guaranteeing for the future the possibility of rapid and harmonious development of the national economy."

--"The economic policy of the government will in deed, and not only in word, observe the principle of protecting the average level of real incomes for the population and give priority to the economically weaker groups."

On the matter of marketing, the theses contain two proposals subject to discussion: to broad the regulations on food products or use the price-mechanism.

The document is quite explicit as regards the situation envisaged on the labor market: "The central organs of authority are responsible for the full employment of all workers."

Strike principles are formulated in the document in the following way:

"A - A strike must be effective and at the same time least costly."

B - It must have public support, which involves the necessity of broadly informing the public about strike principles.

C - It is important to select strike territory and choose a spot which is the most damaging to a state employer and possibly felt the least by the population. The strike must spare those sectors of the national economy which work directly for the needs of the population." [quotation marks as received]

KPN LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR 'ACTIVITIES AGAINST STATE'

Trial To Start 27 Apr

NC141350 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (AFP)--Four leaders of the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN) go on trial here on April 27. They face sentences from five years to the death penalty.

The Warsaw district tribunal said today that the trial of the four--Leszek Moczulski, 51, Romuald Szeremietiew, 36, Tadeusz Stanski, 33, and Tadeusz Jandziszek, 39--would last umtil May 29.

They are accused of activities against the state and Poland's vital political interests.

The main charge against the four is that in September 1979 they set up an organisation financed from abroad with the aim of overthrowing by force the Polish constitutional system, weakening national defence and [word indistinct] nation's alliances with its socialist allies.

Mr Moczulski, the KPN president [words indistinct] last year and the three others the following November.

The committee for the defense of political prisoners, set up by the independent union federation Solidarity, has often demanded the release of the four men and was scheduled to hold a news conference on the matter on April 23.

The "KPN affair" was the subject of a television special on March 11 that showed a militia colonel with a pile of files that he said proved the defendants were acting against the security of the state.

Solidarity strongly opposed the broadcast as "contrary to the law" and said the documents concerned various foreign groups whose ties with the accused were extremely doubtful.

METALLURGY MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET WITH SOLIDARITY

LD141218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] There was a meeting at the Ministry of Metallurgy today with representatives of the national metallurgy section of NSZZ Solidarity, representing steel works crews of enterprises controlled by the ministry. They were acquainted with the current state of implementation of the government's 10-point program, presented in the Sejm by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The tasks facing the metallurgy industry were presented in this context.

There was also a discussion of the execution of the postulates for a new collective agreement proposed by the crews, as well as further principles and forms of cooperation between the ministry and the unions. The minister of metallurgy, Zbigniew Szalajda, took part in the meeting.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY TU SENDS LETTER TO JARUZELSKI

LD141416 Warsaw, PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Szczecin [dateline as received]--We present a shortened version of an open letter from the plant committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Polish Steamship Company, addressed to Premier Jaruzelski:

Your speech in the Sejm, and in particular your proposal on limiting the freedom of our independent union, certainly will not contribute to creating calm in our country.

It is outrageous to wish to obtain calm in the country by means of a resolution suspending the right to strike--the only ultimate but authentic weapon of which the authorities have to take account. The fact that a general strike was not called on 31 March shows that the union will not employ that weapon too frequently or too recklessly. Not only has the goodwill of the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity toward the government not met with similar goodwill on the part of the government itself, but--quite the reverse--it has become the cause of a hardening of attitude. If you, Mr Premier, were really concerned that there should be constructive talks to calm the tension in the country, you would have stood up immediately after the illegal provocations and outrageous excesses of the militia in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council [WRN] and unambiguously defined your position regarding those guilty of an act without precedent in a country that wishes to be considered free, law-abiding and democratic. There can be no doubt at all that you have at your disposal the means of revealing who caused and directly participated in the beating of innocent people who were guests of the WRN.

The names of the guilty organizers of the provocation, who clearly belong to the highest authorities, should be published--that is, if we are supposed to consider it true that all are equal before the law. Surely, only a naive person or someone ignorant of the mechanisms whereby the authorities act in the system in which we live would believe that the Bydgoszcz provocation was the result of irresponsible actions by the deputy voivodas acting together with the voivodship authorities of the civil militia. These decisions were taken at the highest levels of party and government.

Mr Premier, you correctly evaluated that our economy is in a state of breakdown and inability to meet payments, but once again no mention was made of who bears the responsibility for this. Why, you have been in the highest party and government authorities for 15 years! Since the creation of the Polish People's Republic, a single party has been ruling for 35 years. A small circle of the same people exchange places as if on a carousel. As the most deeply compromised people depart they are thanked for their work in building People's Poland and sent off with good pensions. No investigation is made of the rest of the governing team (who covered up for the former). [PAP brackets] Instead of them, the prisons hold people who dared to have a different view of the compromised system or wished to repair it politically and economically. The investigation into the Bydgoszcz provocation is being led by a prosecutor who was a voivodship prosecutor during the 1970 massacre of workers in Gdansk.

In its talks with NSZZ Solidarity the government is led by a man who has been a member of the Central Committee for many years and an editor of the press organ of this Central Committee, and shares responsibility for the breakdown of the system. In talks, he frightens [word indistinct] with cutting off a hand, as did the then premier in 1956, but with the burial of the conversational partner who demands the punishment of those guilty of the Bydgoszcz tragedy. [sentence as heard] The very same deputy premier dares to attack one of the leaders of the unions, a cocreator of the workers' uprising in August, terming him an extreme element.

Mr Premier, it is high time a stop was put to a style of governing with people who have led us to total political, social and economic collapse. It is time to begin the renewal, not to put the brakes on it. [Signed] Jan Denisiewicz, on behalf of the Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity at the Polish Steamship Company.

RADIO, TV SOLIDARITY COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS

LD141540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the radio and television National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity is in progress in the Bydgoszcz broadcasting station.

The main topics at the 2-day meeting are the Bydgoszcz events, the role and status of regional television and radio centers and social matters affecting radio and television employees.

SOLIDARITY MEETS WITH RADOM SECURITY OFFICIALS

LD141828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] At the initiative of Solidarity in the Radom region, a meeting was held in Radom today between the union activists and the leadership of the Citizens' Militia [MO] voivodship command in Radom, headed by the new commandant of the voivodship MO command, Col Kazimierz (Otlowski). Solidarity presented demands addressed to the MO. The discussion, which lasted a few hours, did not lack controversy as lots of complaints and issues which have not been totally resolved have accumulated in this region since the protests of Radom workers in June 1976 up to the recent months which have been so full of tension.

The leadership of the MO voivodship command in Radom stressed its desire for agreement and for consistent performance of its duties in the protection of citizens, public property and legal order.

All irregularities in the work of the militia organs which have been submitted will be investigated by the leadership of the voivodship command and the guilty will be punished. Also, firm procedures for daily and periodic contacts between Solidarity and the voivodship MO command in Radom have been established.

REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF SOLIDARNOSC WEEKLY

LD131245 Krakow ECHO KRAKOWA in Polish 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Helene Noskowicz report: "We Want To Write the Truth, Be Credible"]

[Text] I caught up with Tadeusz Mazowiecki on the first day the weekly SOLIDARNOSC was settling into its recently secured premises on Batory Street in Warsaw.

[Question] I realize that you are terribly tired and that you do not have a second to spare--an entire row of people protected you from me and other guests lying wait for you--but may I nonetheless ask you for a 10-minutes interview for ECHO?

[Answer] Will 5 minutes not do?

[Question] Let us split the difference. No newspaper has probably been as eagerly awaited in the Polish People's Republic ac SOLIDARNOSC....

[Answer] We realize and feel this. It is a great joy but also a great burden of responsibility. This edition is not as we wished to make it but we signed it for printing on the night of 30-31 March. Is there any need to explain to anyone in Poland what kind of night it was?

[Question] Nonetheless everybody would like to read about what took place....

[Answer] Our publication is subjected to censorship.

[Question] Does the fact that the weekly will be financed by NSZZ Solidarity....

[Answer] We will be self-supporting but, obviously, connected most closely with the organization.

[Question] Will you not pull your punches because of this connection?

[Answer] Any lack of objectivity would be tantamount to falling into old errors. We will criticize Solidarity, in a kindly spirit, like you criticize your best friends in order to stop them from making mistakes. Our aim is to help Solidarity to implement its principles and its program and ideas stemming from the nation's great democratic traditions, from its love of truth and justice. We want to write the truth, to be credible, to serve the idea of social understanding. Solidarity must fight for its implementation responsibly, steadfastly and unflaggingly.

[Question] Have you already completed your team?

[Answer] Why no! Everything is still in the process of creation. So far, we are some 30 strong, from different "sides." We want to see these people become a team which would be a miniature of what we want to achieve--we want to make room in our columns for any views, even controversial ones, provided they are consistent with a united desire for social agreement with respect to matters fundamental for Poland. [answer ends]

I hope that all subsequent editions of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC will be bought as eagerly and avidly as the first edition has been. I hope that we will mature to such a degree as a community that we will assess our ecstasies about negotiations as if they were a success in themselves in a way similar to that in which they are assessed by societies in which democracy is seen as a matter of course--is it not strange that society has to make sure that any agreement with its authorities is in writing? That nothing can be taken on trust? That it is not enough to appose your signature, but to have to ensure that any concession will be implemented?

My 5-minute interview with SOLIDARNOSC chief editor T. Mazdwiecki was continually interrupted. Someone informed him that he had secured 60 desks. Solidarity radio and television people wanted to put just one question to him. And, throughout the interview, reporters from the FRG television Channel 1, who had an earlier appointment, were getting ready.

"So here it is at last. You now have in your hand, reader, the first edition of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC." This is how the editorial introduction starts. Unintended irony, for I have not gotten a copy of that weekly. I was able to read the words quoted from a copy which editor Wieslaw Grochola lent me for a moment. I had to hide to read it because people were milling around in the editorial corridor asking for copies.

"What do you mean you have none? I am a pensioner; where am I to get Z200? This is what a rip-off operator in Pulawska Street asked me for."

"And I was asked Z400, I swear," a man who was bothering everybody in sight asserted. "I have come from as far as Bialystok. Do I now have to go back empty-handed?"

We all left empty-handed. An issue of 500,000 copies means 1 copy for 20 Solidarity members and not only they want to read it.

In the first edition of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC there is a report on the Bydgoszcz events, the text of the recent National Consultative Commission's agreement with the government and of the Rzeszow agreement, the story of the name Solidarity (by K. Wyszkowski) and of its emblem (designed by 29-year-old J. Janiszewski, graduate of the Gdansk PWST [expansion unknown, perhaps state technical college], B. Wawrzeska and K. Langiewicz write about the farmers' trade union movement ("According to Common Sense"), W. Falkowska writes about Samitowski's "celebrated" television report ("Catch as Catch Can"), Jarosalw Szczepanski writes about tragic working conditions in the mining industry ("Monument for the Burned Alive"), J. Rogala about the Association of Polish Journalists' forum ("Relay Race"), and L. Bojko about the economy ("Surviving the Preharvest Period"). Teresa Kuczynska also contributes an article ("Consumers Unite"). The newspaper is adorned with a cartoon by Z. Ziomecki depicting a voivodship People's Council with the caption: "Excuse me, do they beat people up here?"

On the back page--page 16--many well-known people answer questions included in an opinion poll entitled: "What Do You Expect From the Weekly SOLIDARNOSC and NSZZ Solidarity?" Dr M. Edelman, the hero of Hanna Krall's well-known book "Arriving Before God," writes, for instance: "I hope that the 'one for all and all for one' principle will prevail and that Solidarity will become a fine movement, an association which protects the weak and upholds humanism as its main principle."

The editorial board is still working standing up. Cleaners are sweeping away litter left by the previous occupants--the Warsaw development board. Here and there you can see handwritten cards with the names of departments. I entered the trade union department whose personnel, judging from a card, is the most numerous--J. Szczepanski, J. Dworak, J. Modlinger, J. Zieba and J. Ruszar. Why are there so many people in the trade union department? Solidarity must take care of its own affairs more quietly, deal with the trade union's structure and elections and determine its duties toward its members. It must leave the battlefield and start normal trade union work.

AUSTRIAN RADIO INTERVIEWS SOLIDARNOSC CHIEF EDITOR

AU141213 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1040 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Friedrich (Oester) interview with SOLIDARNOSC chief editor Tadeusz Mazowiecki in Warsaw--date not given, recorded in German]

[Text] [Question] My first question: Did things work out with the distribution, with the printing, as you expected?

[Answer] With the printing shop? Yes, it has worked out. The people were loyal to us, the workers were loyal to us, and also the organization at the printing shop; everything has worked out fine.

[Question] And the periodical was well received by the public? It was immediately sold out?

[Answer] Yes, it was sold out right away. But people say that is always so when a new periodical comes out, especially this one.

[Question] In your second issue you give prominent play to a Lech Walesa interview in which he once more sums up his negotiating position vis-a-vis the government. He still shows himself satisfied with the outcome, with the compromise. Do you belive that the readers of your periodical are also on the whole satisfied with the results?

[Answer] I think so, yes. If they are not satisfied, we expect to get letters to that effect and we do intend to publish various letters to the editor, so they could also polemize if they wanted to. But I think our diagnosis, after the session of the National Consultative Commission, is that the base is (?generally) satisfied with what has been obtained.

However, it is possible that there are also different opinions, and we can publish different opinions.

[Question] And is it conceivable that this periodical could become a forum also for party people, so that an open dialogue ensues?

[Answer] For the party people? Among trade union members we do not distinguish between party and nonparty members. As long as they are Solidarity members they can outline their positions in this periodical just like others. (?Such readers) may also polemize with various publications, also within the framework of the periodical.

[Question] The Warsaw Pact maneuvers are over, Brezhnev's speech in Prague was rather on the moderate side and, if I may say so, here everything seems to be calm for the moment--is that a calm before the storm, or has there really been an easing of tensions?

[Answer] Well, that is something one does not know. We have had major crises at least six times since August and every time we hoped that an easing of tensions would follow, and and not merely a temporary easing, but then (?this hope) was never (?fulfilled). But we hope that now a new period will really begin. We also need, Solidarity also needs, a pause, some quiet work to organize itself, because that is also necessary for the organization's strength.

AUTONOMOUS TU'S ENDORSE PREMIER'S SEJM PROPOSALS

LD150926 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--Representatives of 27 unions took part in a plenary session of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions which was held in Warsaw today. The session has adopted a charter of the confederation which defines the basic principles of the activity of that organization.

Participants in the meeting also discussed the current political and social problems of Poland and expressed their support for the constructive plans of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's government presented at the latest Sejm session.

"We are of the opinion that at present the country needs a period of calm whose length does not have to be determined exactly, on condition, however, that the fundamental labor rights are not violated. Intensive efforts are needed to overcome the political and economic crisis. We believe that a report on the state of economy should be published urgently and demand a formulation of a comprehensive programme which would constitute an element of economic stability. A condition of the programme's implementation will be its broad consultation guaranteeing the support of the entire society," participants in the session declared.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS 'DESTRUCTIVE FORCES'

AU141735 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 10-12 Apr 81 p 3

[Waldemar Mickiewicz article: "Destructive Forces"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] MUCH HAS CHANGED ON THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL STAGE SINCE LAST AUGUST, BUT THE PATTERN OF SOCIAL INTERESTS AND FORCES CONTINUES TO BE OBSCURE AND CONFUSED. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE MERE PROCLAMATION OF SLOGANS ABOUT THE POLITICAL LIFE'S RENEWAL AND DEMOCRATIZATION DOES NOT MAKE IT ANY EASIER TO FATHOM THE SITUATION. NOR HAS THE VIOLENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW TRADE UNIONS MADE THAT EASIER.

Chaos in the ideological and political spheres, chaos in the economy and the ever exploding conflicts and misunderstandings are alarming signals.

The lack of calm and the prolongation of the present state of affairs help to increase, from day to day, the threats to our state's sovereignty and international position, and to intensify the already enormous difficulties facing our citizens in their daily lives.

IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE FORCES THAT ARE MOST INSTRUMENTAL IN HINDERING THE PROCESS OF OVERCOMING CONFLICTS, THAT CONTINUE TO BLOCK THE PROCESS OF LEAVING OUR CRISIS BEHIND AND REACHING AN ACCORD BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY AND THAT MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO DRAW UP A POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAM. WE SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO APPEAL FOR A POLITICAL STRUGGLE BEFORE IT IS AGREED IN ADVANCE SPECIFICALLY WHAT WE SHOULD STRUGGLE FOR AND AGAINST WHOM.

Nor is it possible to count on the socialist forces' genuine commitment to the struggle without stating unequivocal aims. In my view, the political struggle is now going on for the democratic methods of establishing a strong government capable of taking the country out of its crisis. This is a struggle against those who make it impossible to do that.

As a result of conflict, a decisive majority of our society has come out in favor of socialism and democratic methods of solving our problems. An analysis of the interests, motives and convictions that have produced such a choice is crucial, especially when drawing up programs. Nonetheless, all that still does not account for the components of the country's present political situation. It seems that the most urgent task at present is not to characterize the forces that are decidely for a socialist process of renewal but to describe those trends and attitudes that may stem or even frustrate that process. We include among such trends and attitudes:

THE "FACTION" OF FEAR

This "faction" emerged during the conflict and the changes brought about by it and is based on those who in the past few years have achieved and been given more than was warranted by the positions they occupied in our Polish socioeconomic system. Although that "faction" is without statutes, an organizational structure and leadership, it is welded by the present events, which continue to undermine its interests, calculations and hopes.

The "faction" in question comes from many communities, from some sections of the apparatus of power, from those who have lost the nimbus of untouchability and the comforts involved in government, from domestic "entrepreneurs" facing the loss of uncontrolled incomes, from those who possess large property and are unsure whether they will be able to take advantage of it and from other such people.

This observation is crucial because--despite the circulating views--the "faction" of fear includes more than just the community of power. The numbers of those who have failed to pay back the credit of trust obtained from society are much larger than the numbers of those who were directly concerned with various forms of power in the seventies.

The present state of affairs is tantamount to a state of threat to the entire group of such people.

THE PAST AND PRESENT SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE INCLUDED IN THE "FACTION" OF FEAR ARE MARKED BY EQUIVOCATION. TO THEM, SOCIALISM WAS NOT AN IDEOLOGY OF STRUGGLE; IT WAS AN IDEOLOGY OF SUPPORTING THE WINNERS. LET US MERELY ASSERT THAT, AS A RULE, THOSE PEOPLE WERE FRAUDS IN THE ROLES THEY PLAYED. Is the group of "entrepreneurs" who, having had no chance of becoming true capitalists, knew that their positions were equivocal, small? Is the group of managers who could never be Western type managers, small? Is the group of ministers who merely simulated leadership of the economic sectors entrusted to them, small? Is the group of professors who were never complete professors, small?

To recapitulate: Only very few enjoyed real power; the rest were condemned to enjoy power substitutes. Only a few became professors out of the motive of serving science and not of wanting to climb the ladder of scientific careers.

Only some of the commission agents [running outlets] were true businessmen, whereas the rest wanted to get rich at the earliest possible moment.

The lack of genuineness of the roles played in society and the juggling with apparent values, are important elements that help intensify the vagueness of the attitudes and reactions of a great many people. The present situation has posed new criteria and requirements.

Genuineness is precisely what the present situation requires.

That means that the people from the "faction" of fear are not only threatened by the need to pay back the credit they have received but also by the danger of being stripped naked and compromised. Those threats and dangers have not been produced today; they have come about through the demolition of the world of appearances. It seems proper to ponder along which lines that group of people is inclined to push the development of events.

That group is not made up of one piece. It has been created by various circumstances. It previously occupied a privileged social or material position for various reasons--at times against power. That is why today that group is incapable of reacting as one man. Searching for a new place--and all its members want a new place--it reacts in different ways. From the political viewpoint, two types of that reaction are most important: Some are trying by all possible means--cunning, astuteness and not infrequently hysterical shouts--to find themselves in the first ranks of "renewal." It is a matter of indifference whether they are searching for that place in the new or the old structures. Others are seeking to solve their dilemma--to overcome their fear--by making demands for force and by provoking the use of force or at least its demonstration.

THE "FACTION" OF FEAR HAS NO SOCIAL BASIS AND KNOWS IT. NOR IS IT ABLE TO REALLY CREATE SUCH A BASIS FOR ITSELF. ALSO, FEAR FOR ITS OWN INTERESTS AND FOR LOSING ITS MORE PRIVILEGED POSITIONS IS BEHIND VARIOUS ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, OBJECTIVELY THE "FACTION" IS AN OBSTACLE TO THE APPARATUS OF POWER, WHICH IS TRANSFORMING ITSELF AND WHICH IS DETERMINED TO OBTAIN A GENUINE SOCIAL INFLUENCE AND TO USE IT IN OVERCOMING OUR CRISIS.

Seeking to master its fear, especially when members of the "faction" are placed within the apparatus of power or in its closest surroundings, the "faction" is able to enforce decisions and evaluations of the situation that are in conflict with reality. By the way, has fear ever been good counsel in politics?

FROM BITTERNESS TO HATRED

A group of people motivated by natural bitterness about the state's social policy, about arrested promotion and about the impossibility of doing something worthwhile with their lives, is also interesting. As we know, those features were the underlying causes of the August conflict. Those who, as a result of that conflict, have brought about changes have found their place in precisely these changes and have become the advocates and constructive forces of the changes in our state. For various reasons, however, their hopes have turned out to be uncertain or remote. As I see it, such a state of social psychology is characteristic of those members of the leading cadres who were manipulated rather liberally during the conflict.

The same can be said of many social and political activists from various communities and organizations, including some party aktivists. In the preconflict period, they fought against evil practices but they continued to occupy various posts in the apparatus of power and in social organizations. Unfortunately, their early struggles did not protect them from being used in contingency political undertakings that were often unconsidered. Full of the best ideological intentions, those people incurred the displeasure of the apparatus of power while seeking to at least curb its errors. The prolonged crisis was responsible for another misfortune: The unconsidered political activities helped break the strong ties with the true social base.

Those people do not think that they are responsible for all that but they feel that they have been deceived, ridiculed and trapped.

They are seeking to achieve credibility and to return to their former positions in their communities.

The trouble is that they often want to achieve that by recreating the road traversed by the workers class—by prostrating themselves before elementary forces and by attacking the apparatus of power.

On the one hand that group of people riding the wave of social bitterness helps to accelerate the processes of change within the apparatus of power itself and to prompt personnel changes, settling personal accounts and purging the apparatus of power, which means that it objectively plays a positive role from the social viewpoint. On the other hand, by constantly attacking the apparatus of power, it helps to further weaken it. Breaking the ties with the social base may force that groups of people to make efforts to restore those ties like engaging in excessive bidding for the workers' "interests" and thus cause further tensions.

The political manifestation in question is no doubt worth a more profound examination because there are many human tragedies behind it. But today, when the apparatus of power is seeking to bridge the gap between it and society and when it is mobilizing all forces in the struggle to take the country out of its crisis, such a political stand becomes dangerous, especially when bitterness turns into hatred. The extremism rooted in such soil blocks progress in renewal and hinders movement along the road chosen by the sixth, seventh and eighth Central Committee plenums.

The group of people who hate is not large. Nor, I think, is the attitude they have hinted at something that can last. I have described that group not to condemn and attack it, but to point to dangers without beating around the bush.

Taking advantage of universal bitterness, those who hate can create tensions and weaken the state.

That group's present race for social influence is often charged with emotion. Its struggle for a social base and for the integration of people may lead to escalating demands. There is no need to add how dangerous such a method of integration or such a race for social influence are. If, at the beginning of the conflict, those people acted to calm down the situation, at present they may go in just the opposite direction.

Both the "faction" of fear and the "faction" of hatred are susceptible to manipulation because their reactions are emotional. They are feverishly searching for a new place. At the same time, it is common knowledge that manipulation is taking place. You do not need great political acumen to notice it.

THE "FACTION" OF THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

A temptation to organize the centers that aim at power is always born during tensions and conflicts.

In my view, the issue of what slogans they use to achieve that is of secondary importance under the present circumstances. At one time it can be openly anticommunist theses and at another time it can be assertions that our socialism is not "communist" enough. It can also be strictly social democratic ideas. I think that the most important criterion of political evaluations is not the very meaning of slogans but the great risks to which these centers are prone to expose the nation and the country's sovereignty by engaging in the struggle for power.

The strength of those centers has spectacular origins and is often a result of committing their own determination to social conflicts and of using their considerable skills in political manipulation and manipulation of social moods.

On occasion, those centers are even able to exert a telling influence on the course of events and to find a footing for a longer time within certain communities professing similar aspirations. However, they also have great enemies such as the stabilization of life, the country's progressive development, the receding surge of emotion and tension, and the reduced scale of conflicts.

It seems that this lying in wait for errors and unwillingness to participate in constructive programmatic solutions, throw light on their political motives. Similar conclusions can be drawn also from their unwillingness to welcome normalization, because normalization has no place for their political interests and ambitions. If the description of that now obvious force is just, it is easy to state where the end of its opportunities is. These opportunities end with the normalization of life, the purging of the apparatus of power, the democratization of public life, the establishment of ties between power and its natural social base, and society's increasing resolution to take Poland out of its profound crisis.

I do not make light of that political group nor do I make a demon out of it. It is the least natural of all the three groups in question. It may have links with the centers hostile to Poland. The further development of events will determine its future. The third group is the most dangerous. It draws much strength also from activities rooted in fear and hatred.

I have tried to prove that destructive forces are in evidence right across the social board. It seems that the slogan "renewal" will not be enough by itself and that it is necessary to lay bare those socialpolitical interests that, seeking conflicts, are against renewal, no matter what declarations they make.

TO ME, POLITICS TODAY--POLITICAL STRUGGLE--IS AN ORGANIZED AS WELL AS AN INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY AGAINST THE FORCES CALLED BY US THE "FACTIONS" OF FEAR, HATRED AND STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

THE INCREASE IN THEIR INFLUENCE AND THE INCREASE IN TENSION MAKE THE ALLIANCE OF FORCES INTERESTED IN SOCIALIST RENEWAL AND IN ELIMINATING THE CRISIS THROUGH RENEWAL--THE COUNTRY NEEDS SUCH AN ALLIANCE SO MUCH--MERE WISHFUL THINKING.

KANIA MEETS WITH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LD141944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting was held at the PZPR Central Committee today between First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and a group of fifty members and candidate members of the Central Committee from worker and peasant circles.

The point of the meeting was to consult on the [word indistinct] of directions of activity for the party and to sound out their opinions on many important party undertakings in the near future.

Those taking part in the meeting presented the problems troubling organizations in large industrial plants and (?rural) areas. In the discussion, proposals and suggestions were drawn up concerning the style of work of party echelons and the contacts between basic party cells and central bodies; the acceleration of the process of ridding the party of people who were not worthy to be members; the settling of accounts with those guilty of various abuses and also the overcoming of obstacles currently blocking the socialist renewal.

Attention was drawn to the important role of intraparty information, which is still too delayed. There was also talk about the need for coparticipation by all party members in working out the important decisions of its supreme authorities.

Other things discussed during the frank, several hour long meeting included problems of party work connected with preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress and the coming 10th Central Committee Plenum which will be held this month.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES SOCHACZEW PARTY MEETING

AU141340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Party Meetings To Discuss the Ninth Plenum--Conscious of Responsibility"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON 8 APRIL PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER JOZEF PINKOWSKI MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALMOST 1,000 STRONG PZPR ORGANIZATION IN THE CHEMITEX SYNTHETIC FIBER PLANT IN SOCHACZEW.

The discussion, which was very candid and direct, touched upon all the most crucial issues concerning the party, the country's economy and society. For example, Jan Zalewski said that party members are aware that the Central Committee and the cadre have broken away from the "party base." As long as the normal ties are not restored, there can be no talk about full renewal and crises will recur. The party statutes should be so changed that the people in the central and voivodship apparatus of power are made dependent on the rank-and-file party members. Jozef Maciejewski said, among other things, that the PZPR is the only force able to free the country from its crisis. The meeting discussed the party's future at length. It stressed that the party must be strong so it can lead society in its efforts to make Poland's position in the world strong again, but the PZPR leadership must first become credible. What it needs is a credit of trust, but such credits are not given lightly nowadays.

REPLYING TO MANY QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR, INCLUDING THOSE ASKED BY SOLIDARITY WORKERS, J. PINKOWSKI SAID, INTER ALIA, THAT SOCIETY'S CONSCIOUSNESS OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COUNTRY'S FATE WAS INCREASING. EFFORTS HAVE BEGUN TO PUSH AWAY THE EXTREME FORCES, HE SAID, AND ACTIVISTS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ISSUES. THAT WAS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT THAT HELPED ACCELERATE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BYDGOSZCZ CONFLICT. A strike harms everyone and should be used only as a final resort. We should build trust and not be afraid of candid discussions. The accountability and election campaign will be greatly significant in the efforts to rebuild trust in the party. The congress will be one of the important elements that will help make the party credible. We should seek to consolidate the party. The post-ninth plenum discussion is showing that the PZPR has not only embraced renewal but has begun a process leading to the closing of party ranks.

PRECONGRESS PARTY MEETINGS HELD IN GDYNIA, KROSNO

LD140602 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Throughout Poland preparations are in full swing for the Extraordinary Ninth Congress of the PZPR which is to be held by July 20. Regional party organizations are holding precongress sessions with the participation of top party authorities.

At the parish commune shipyard in Gdynia, for instance, party activists there on Tuesday adopted a resolution which underscored the urgency of resolving all disputes and problems in public life by negotiations, taking into consideration the supreme interests of the nation and the country. The Gdynia port workers are calling for the parliamentary committee to investigate and make public those responsible for Poland's current political and economic crisis.

Similarly, a province executive committee of the party in Krosno, southeastern Poland, analyzed party tasks on the threshold of the approaching national congress. The Krosno meeting also dealt with the economic situation and activities of the trade union movement, including the Solidarity organization. The Krosno party organization also adopted a vote of confidence resolution for the program of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski.

PZPR SEEN AS INCREASINGLY RESPONSIVE TO MASSES

LD141023 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 81 pp 3, 5

[Zbigniew Siedlecki article: "The Line of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee resolution adopted at its ninth session states that resolutions received from party organizations and components "include critical remarks addressed to the Politburo and the Central Committee." The content of the resolutions adopted by the plenum and the conclusions which can be drawn from its deliberations clearly show that both the Central Committee and its executive echelon, namely the Politburo, accept these criticisms.

No such statement can be found in any of the Central Committee resolutions adopted during the more than 30-year history of the PZPR. This shows how profound have been the changes which have been taking place during a process which has been continuing since the fifth plenum. It has been an extremely important process because it has been a precondition for the party's renewal and consolidation and for ensuring that it plays a leading role in a new way among the working class and in the state, a process which, I hope, will finally be concluded at the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress.

In-depth democratization of intraparty life is its essence. The term "democratization" has recently been rather devalued and become threadbare through frequent use. Furthermore, it is sometimes understood in a rather formal manner. However, what we now face is not only restoration of democratic principles in intraparty life but also--and this is most important--a large-scale political and ideological revival of party organizations unprecedented in the PZPR, especially in big enterprises and institutions in which intellectuals assemble, and an increase in those organizations' activities.

In fact, it is in these places--among the party grassroots--that not only demands and ideas arise but also innovative solutions which party components are unable to put forward because they lack either imagination or courage. As a result, instead of being a party which mainly carries out resolutions adopted by central components, the PZPR is becoming a party which, first, does not need to be urged to think and act from above--because such stimuli in fact arise among the rank and file--and, second, whose party organizations have become co-originators of the party line.

Co-originators of a line created not during some theoretical discussions but through practical action among the masses. This is why party line determined in party organizations has also become the line of the masses. It sets the course for a profound and intransigent renewal of public life in Poland; an honest, just and consistent political and moral settlement of accounts with those who have been responsible at various levels for bringing our country to a catastrophic situation; and a legal settlement of accounts with those who, often feeling immune from punishment, violated the law. It also sets the course for strict compliance with the principles of social justice and for the consolidation of socialist social relations, and furthermore--and at this point we are now, in fact, considering an extremely important phenomenon--for the working masses' united activities. Our editorial board has been receiving increasingly numerous letters, resolutions and proposals jointly signed by PZPR enterprise committees, Solidarity enterprise committees and industrial trade unions and, sometimes, also by sections of such social organizations as the main technical organization.

It is a matter of extreme importance, whose significance cannot be overrated, that while carefully analyzing the content of the masses' life and acknowledging its undoubtedly socialist nature, party components (in which acquiescence with orders coming from above often still goes hand in hand with distrust of anything that comes spontaneously from below), rid themselves of that distrust and accept this line as their own, realizing that the line now taking shape will be adopted by the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, that they adopt it in the belief that the party cannot ply its role as leader unless it implements the masses' line and that any repudiation of it would condemn the party, which is a workers party both because of its very nature and because of its name, to political exile from among the working class.

Many resolutions adopted by party organizations which have been reaching both the Central Committee and our newspaper express a critical attitude toward the ninth plenum and also disappointment that it failed to adopt any radical decisions with respect to specific people. Yet, during the plenum's deliberations, an announcement consistent with the rank and file's demands was made to the effect that the Politburo's membership would be broadened in the near future, that is, at the 10th Central Committee Plenum.

The divergences of assessments and proposed solutions which were disclosed in the course of the discussions during the ninth plenum have aroused some emotional rather than rational reactions. True, this can be justified by the fact that we now face an unprecedented situation, since up to now it was not customary to leave any disclosed divergences in the open with a view to further discussions but we should get used to this state of affairs--the process of party democratization is bound to lead to situations of this kind and turn them into a constant factor of intraparty life.

The Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements represent the cornerstone of a socialist renewal of public life and the renewal process can be gauged by the extent to which these agreements have been implemented. It must be obvious to any Pole interested in public life that, judged by such standards, the renewal process cannot be deemed satisfactory.

While considering the matter from this angle, however, we must not overlook the fact that the content of the August agreements is indivisible. This means that the implementation of specific points cannot be considered independently of the principle that the Constitution must be respected since it is on that basis that the agreements were concluded. In particular, it cannot be considered independently of those provisions of the Constitution which assert the Polish state's socialist nature, our alliance and the PZPR's leading role in the country's life.

The indivisibility of the agreements has been called into question in practice (since no one has dared to call it into question verbally) by extremists on both sides. It will therefore be difficult to reach any positive conclusions unless the activities of extremists on both sides are frustrated. I do not wish to discuss this subject with reference to Solidarity since this is none of my business even though the matter is of great interest to me. But I can state that a dogged struggle for genuine and complete acceptance of the agreements and the realization of their indivisibility has been taking place within the PZPR since August.

This struggle cannot be won in a day or a month. It will undoubtedly continue until the ninth congress. But there can be no doubt--and this has been made clear by both the progress and the results achieved at successive Central Committee plenary sessions and also, to an even greater extent, by what has been happening in workers' and intellectuals' party organizations--that it has been an effective struggle.

However, will the struggle against extremists only within the party be enough to ensure peaceful implementation of the August agreements?

Even if the government, in which not all former arrangements have ceased to be valid, must take half the blame for delays in this implementation (I refer not to the points of the agreements which it is simply impossible to implement within the deadlines set because of the development of the economic situation and which must be renegotiated but to points whose implementation depends only on good will, such as the bill with respect to the control of the press, publications and performances whose submission to the Sejm has been delayed for 3 months), the other half of the blame will still have to be ascribed to the organizers of strikes of a purely political nature and, generally, to those who do not take into the account the fact that in a socialist country strike action by the workers can only be a weapon of last resort and that no consideration--not even the belief that the cause in whose support the struggle is waged is absolutely just--can justify any violation of the laws in force.

It seems to me that there are many people in Poland who do not realize the gravity of the situation in which our country has found itself and, unfortunately, that there are in Poland small groups which do not want the truth about the gravity of the situation to be widely known. Therefore, I deem it absolutely necessary to recall the three elements of the danger which faces Poland.

When we refer to our allies' disquiet and concern, we concentrate our attention on the political aspect of the matter. But not only this aspect is important because we can discuss with the comrades from neighboring countries specific points of socialist building in Poland, the role of trade unions and social associations, socialist democracy and so forth today, tomorrow and for many years to come. However, even though CEMA is less cohesive economically than the EEC, for instance, any upheaval in the economy of one country is bound to have acute and profound repercussions in all countries linked with it. For, after all, it does matter whether coal is imported from fraternal Poland or whether it is imported from the FRG, as our Western neighbors now have to do. It is appropriate to pay tribute to the organizers of the recent warning strike for their decision to exclude from it plants and institutions whose inactivity could affect the security of Warsaw Pact countries. However, this is a tribute for opting for the lesser of two evils because, after all, strikes are bound to lead to an economic weakening of Poland as link in the socialist community, and, consequently, to weaken the entire community.

We are up to our ears in debt to capitalist countries. In order to honestly clear these debts--and, after all, there can be no question of doing anythning else--it will be not enough to "sweat blood," as Comrade Kisiel proposed. We will not extricate ourselves from these debts without friendly financial help from the West. As can be deduced from many statements by Western statesmen, especially in countries which have traditionally been friendly to us, the West wants to help us not only in order to protect money invested in a rather poor business but also because as a country situated right at the center of both the physical and political map of Europe, a strong and stable Poland is a precondition for the preservation of European balance, not to mention the fact that under the conditions of the dramatic increase in international tension during the recent period their attitude toward Poland has become a kind of gauge of the two sides' intentions with respect to detente.

However, Western countries will be willing to help us only if they feel sure--and this is quite understandable--that such help will enable their debtor to extricate himself from an economic crisis. Unless they can see such prospects, they will merely continue to promote spontaneously organized charitable aid for the Polish people. However, even though we greatly and deeply appreciate this noble endeavor, we do not want to see our country become the object of assistance of a charitable nature.

The third element can be reduced to the following question: What will we eat during the preharvest period? Can we be sure that the fact that we have meat coupons means that we will receive meat against the coupons? Will Premier Jaruzelski's government be able to ensure modest but adequate food supplies for all citizens until the new harvest? Our main civic duty is to do everything in our power to ensure that everybody has something to eat, especially people who because of their age, their family commitments or their material situation are less likely to survive than others.

These three elements of the situation have made us realize that we have already reached a brick wall and that we are knocking our heads against it. We cannot go on like this. We need to acquire a general feeling of responsibility, transcending any emotions, for the fate of 35 million Polish people. We must also--and this is a consequence of the above--be prepared to condemn anyone who does not show such a sense of responsibility. We need determination linked with a sense of responsiblity to act in unison to preserve the state from catastrophe.

Only Premier Jaruzelski's government can ensure that such joint action is taken. For who else could do it? In any case, no one has attacked this government. However, I cannot believe people who have so lightly repudiated the results of the recently concluded negotiations, which we followed with so much anxiety and hope, when they say that they also support this government. Deeds, not words, are important.

I would like to recall in conclusion what was mentioned at the beginning of my article, namely that join action is being formulated more easily among the rank and file than at the top and this, in fact, makes it possible to consider optimistically prospects for unity at all levels.

SECOND DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM CONTINUES

LD141712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Second SD Central Committee Plenum is meeting in Warsaw today. The deliberations are chaired by Edward Kowalczyk.

In a paper entitled, "The SD in the Implementation of the Decisions of the 12th Congress," Edward Kowalczyk said that the event was of great importance in the postwar history of the SD. The documents prepared after the congress unequivocally defined the ideological character and the ideological and political identity of the SD as well as the basic direction for action in the near future and later on.

Referring to the process of socialist renewal the speaker stressed that when endorsing the leading role of the party and the working class in a country building socialism, it is also necessary to increase the autonomy and the ideological and programmatic independence of the allied parties and in particular their part in guiding the life of the state. The debate continues.

More on Plenum

LD150924 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--The second plenary meeting of the Democratic Party Central Committee which gathered here today discussed the directions of the party's activity after its 12th congress, held by-elections to the CC Presidium and elected secretaries of the Democratic Party CC.

The meeting was presided over by the Democratic Party Chairman Edward Kowalczyk. In a report presented at the meeting Edward Kowalczyk stressed that the alliance of the party with the PUWP and the United Peasant Party has become an ideological alliance which is constitutionally guaranteed by socialism. "In the on-going process of renewal the political parties should fulfill its guiding and control function vis-a-vis the state through elective representative organs. The confirmation for the leading role of the PUWP must be accompanied by increased autonomy and ideological and programmatic independence of the allied parties, and in particular by their greater participation in managing the country's life," he declared.

The plenary meeting of the Democratic Party CC adopted a resolution in which it stated that the primary political and organizational goal of the party is to undertake effective action in favour of the implementation of the tasks included in the documents of the party's 12th congress.

The resolution also expressed the Democratic Party's full support for the programme of activity of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and declared its will to actively cooperate in the realization of the Sejm's resolution of April 10.

AFP on Plenum

NC150640 Paris AFP in English 0629 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (AFP)--Poland's Democratic Party (SD) has asked for "greater ideological autonomy" and a larger part in running the country.

Party Chairman Edward Kowalczyk, speaking at the SD's Central Committee's plenary session yesterday (Tuesday), reaffirmed the "guiding role" of the Polish Communist Party but called for a strengthening of allied organizations.

The communist, farmers and democratic parties form the National Unity Front, which puts up candidates for elections.

Political parties should have a role in leading and controlling the country through the parliament and regional councils, Mr Kowalcyzk said.

Calling for "self-management of professional, social, economic and regional affairs," Mr Kowalczyk said these goals will not be achieved without "another kind of cooperation between parties."

The Democratic Party, whose 115,00 members are predominantly intellectuals and craftsmen, has 37 deputies in the 460-member parliament.

RATIONING SYSTEM EXTENDED BY TRADE MINISTRY

LD141740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] It has been announced in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers, beginning 1 May the rationing system for foodstuffs will be extended.

Apart from meat and sugar, ration cards will also be issued for the purchase of butter, wheat flour, groats, cereal flakes and rice. Cards for these articles will be distributed up to the end of April in the same way as done before.

Four types of butter rationing will be in force for children and adults. The ration sales of wheat flour will be three kg per quarter; groats and oat flakes, two kg per quarter and rice, half a kilogram per quarter.

PAP on Extension

LD142248 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--In accord with the Council of Ministers decision, the food rationing system will be expanded as of May 1 to include--besides meat and sugar--butter, wheat flour, cereals and rice. Appropriate coupons will be distributed by the end of April in a similar way as previously.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 2015 GMT on 14 April transmits the following service message to correct the above item:

["The Council of Ministers has not undertaken any binding decision on the issue yet, correcting 'in accord with the Council of Ministers' decision.'"]

Announcement 'Premature'

LD150724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Yesterday radio and television broadcasts reported that food rationing is to be extended. According to the government press spokesman, the premier issued an order on the need for further rationing.

Following this the Council of Ministers reviewed the draft of the extension on food rationing but the final decisions regarding this matter have not yet been made.

Therefore, the information issued to journalists by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services was premature. When decisions are made concerning this matter we shall inform our listeners.

PROBLEMS IN FOOD RATIONING SYSTEM REPORTED

LD141846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Economists are warning against a rash extension of the rationing system, since we have already arrived at a paradoxical situations in which, as the result of decisions made by local authorities, the inhabitants of two neighboring localities situated in different voivodships are availing themselves of different privileges. This uncoordinated action threatens the home market with chaos.

The spreading of rationing also results in the appearance of a new kind of convertible currency on our market, the coupon. In this situation the zloty becomes just a supplementary means of purchase. We will be able to spend only the amount of zlotys permitted by the coupons or by the presale system. Consequently our national money will be for all practical purposes devoid of purchasing power.

As a result of this, the disparity between the amount of money earned and the amount spent will reach monstrous dimensions. The economists say that the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has already lost control over the chaotic system of rationing and that it is high time to work out a concrete program for, in the first place, a coordination of rationing on a national scale and, more important still, for working out precepts for a return to normal market conditions--that is, coupons.

Unfortunately, no such program is in sight. On the other hand, journalists have been told by Director General in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services Zygmunt Lakomiec that the rationing system will be extended on 1 May in conformity with a decision of the Council of Ministers.

In addition to those for meat and sugar, coupons will be issued for butter, wheat flower, groats, cereal flakes and rice. The coupons for these articles will be distributed before the end of April in the same way as before.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONTEMPLATES FOOD PRICE HIKES

AU141322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Ewa Fiala commentary: "Cheap Food, But At What Price?"]

[Text] The signals are alarming. City garbage workers continue to find flour, groats, bottles with rancid edible oil, melted butter in garbage bins... It is estimated that some 200 million loaves of bread are thrown by us into garbage bins every year....

It is common knowledge that many foodstuffs are used as fodder for farm animals.

Those facts always make one indignant but they are infuriating especially now when we have so little food, when some people do not have as much as a kilogram of flour or groats in reserve and when they find it so difficult to buy bread and milk.

There is no doubt that the retail prices in force are the basic reason for food wastage and for using food for other purposes than for feeding humans.

The state budgetary subsidies for the food market amounted to some Z260 billion last year.

Now, following increases in the farm produce procurement prices, those subsidies will increase to at least Z360 billion. Such subsidies increase at a terrifying pace: They amounted to some Z17 billion in 1971. The following branches of the food industry were unprofitable: Grains and flour (a subsidy of Z5 billion) and milk (a subsidy of Z1.5 billion). Also, some products of the meat, fruit, vegetable and sugar industries had to be subsidized.

The prices of basic foodstuffs continue to be those fixed as far back as 1953. Since then, food prices in the shops have increased only 3 times, nominal wages 8 times and procurement prices--well, let us not talk about them. However, one example is worth looking at: Having supplied the compulsory quotas of grains, a farmer received Z1,150-1,300 for a ton of rye in 1953; Z2,300 in 1957; Z3,000 in 1965; Z4,500 in 1976; Z6,500 in 1980 (as of November); and Z9,500 as of July 1981. As you can see, the increase in rye procurement prices has been almost tenfold and is not at all the highest.

Someone may say: Well, such a price jungle is of no concern to the shoppers because they are not to blame for it. Attempts to raise prices (in 1970 and 1976) were so unlucky that society was unable to accept them. We should also remember that the present time is also most unfavorable because of the shortage of foodstuffs, which will continue not for a few, but most certainly for many months at least. All the same it seems necessary to make prices realistic, if only for the reason that the prices should tell people what the situation really is, and should not deceive them. Another reason is to prevent food wastage and to curb the practice of using human food as fodder for animals.

As it seems, a price operation must be carried out but the point is that this should be done skillfully and openly. Information about new prices will not be enough. It is necessary to present the increases in production costs and to precisely illustrate the structure of consumption; that is, to state the expenditures on individual goods bought by households. Reimbursement of increased expenditure should be made primarily and wholly in the case of the people with the lowest incomes.

Will such a measure--should it take place--be approved by society? There will no doubt be opposition, but we are all fed up with the eternal vicious circles of economic nonsense, one feature of which is the present food rationing or a shortage of food. Fixing the necessary relationship between retail prices and production costs, as well as procurement costs, should break that vicious circle. We should bear in mind that only the procurement prices that properly remunerate the cost and toil involved in food production are able to stimulate that production. We can also assume that there will be increasingly fewer people who would rather have cheap food, even if they have nothing to put into their pots.

LUBLIN MAY DAY FESTIVITIES TO BE DOWNGRADED

LD151010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Over to Lublin. In preparations for this year's May Day feast, there is total freedom in deciding on the form of celebrating this labor feast. Everybody is in agreement that this day should unite all working people. There is one general principle: In the year of our country's economic difficulties, there has been a departure from costly organizing and expensive decorations.

In Lublin, during the joint meeting of parties and trade union representatives, both Solidarity and the Industrial Trade Unions, and the Front of National Unity, chaired by Lublin Voivoda [name indistinct], views and comments were exchanged on the ways of marking May Day. It was decided to give up organizing the traditional and costly parade.

On the morning of 1 May, the voivodship May Day rally will be held. [Passage indistinct] organizational committee for celebration of 1 May and the 190th anniversary of the 3 May Constitution will be established in Lublin.

[Passage indistinct] in Chelm and Zamosc Voivodships, no decisions have been reached so far concerning how to celebrate May Day.

PRESS SPOKESMAN ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD150004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] With reference to the 13 April report on the Council of Ministers session, the government press spokesman writes, among other things:

"The major part of the discussion was devoted to an assessment of the implementation in the first quarter of this year of the tasks of the national socioeconomic plan and to the conclusions emerging from that assessment for the work of the government. A report on this topic was presented by the chairman of the Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel. During the discussion, the heads of ministries made suggestions aimed at curtailing the negative phenomena in the economy and at ensuring that the targets in the country's fundamental sectors are achieved.

Taking the floor, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said that, in light of the country's current economic situation, the government faces very serious tasks, the implementation of which require exceptional efforts and measures. On the basis of the Sejm resolution, the government will fulfill its constitutional tasks, consolidate respect for law and demonstrate its concern for the maintenance of law, order and social calm, all of which will create conditions for solving the accumulated socioeconomic problem. The most important issue at present, the premier said, is to halt the country's economic decline. To do this, one must first and foremost increase the extraction of raw materials and improve supplies of raw materials and materials to industry.

The fundamental task is to use, where possible, the existing potential in order to increase production. Subjective factors also have an important bearing on the difficult economic situation. The decrease in worktime has had an effect which has not been compensated for by an expected rise in labor productivity. The government, the premier went on, expects factory managements, trade unions and workforces to take action aimed at streamlining production and removing the obstacles to productive work.

Referring to the issue of transferring workers, the premier stated that the problem must be solved in accordance with the principles of socialism, guaranteeing work for and full social protection of the citizen. The government is working out a program to deal with the problem. It will guarantee suitable conditions for all those who take up work in other factories or sectors of the economy, it will help them obtain new qualifications. The possibility is also envisaged, in justified cases, of earlier retirement.

The reduction of employment will also be linked with an improvement in and simplification of organizational structures of the state administration. Ministries and other bodies will be starting work on solutions in conformity with the precepts of the economic reform and on the distribution of cadres in accordance with their qualifications.

The premier put the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers and the Planning Commission under obligation to speed up work on the report on the state of the economy and on the stabilization program so that those documents can be put before the Sejm on schedule.

In connection with the spring campaign in agriculture, the premier recommended that the agricultural staff follow the situation competently and solve the existing difficulties without delay. He particularly stressed the vital need to react to signals concerning the farming of fallow land and to help with the [word indistinct] and distribution of means of production for the sowing campaign.

The premier issued an order on the matter of extending the rationing of foodstuffs. Work is being continued in this regard.

Referring to government measures aimed at protecting the basic needs of the population, the premier said that there are currently three main social anxieties: food, housing and transportation.

Issues concerning the guaranteeing of food and housing construction are being given much attention. However, transportation problems, which are causing many difficulties, have not yet been properly solved. In face of this, the premier recommended that the ministries responsible for this sector undertake the work essential to improving transportation beginning this fall.

The premier stressed the vital need to undertake public opinion surveys and polls on the working and living conditions of the population.

Ministers and heads of central administrative offices were put under obligation to supplement the government's 10-point program with the proposals generated at the recent deputies' debate and those contained in the Sejm speech made by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to devleop work on its full implementation.

WARSAW TV REPORTS ON SERVICEMEN'S TRAINING

LD150946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Servicemen are undergoing training in garrisons and training grounds. One of the coastal training grounds [sentence as heard]. Soldiers of a unit of coastal defense, the popular Blue Berets, are undergoing training here. Two navy landing ships have approached the beach. Transporters and tanks are coming toward them. Drivers of these vehicles are training for the first time in loading the ships. Marine training of these Blue Berets also includes amphibious tank training. Tank drivers are learning to drive heavy vehicles in the water.

INDICTMENTS ISSUED AGAINST FORMER LESZNO VOIVODAS

LD142116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] The Prosecutor General's Office has announced that the investigation against former Leszno Voivodas Stanislaw Radosz and Eugeniusz Pacia, the latter of whom was also vice minister of food industry and purchases, has been completed. The indictment charges them with taking substantial bribes for the allocation of [words indistinct]. Eugeniusz Pacia has also been indicted for the use of public services and property worth Z99,000 in the form of labor, to work on his house.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REVIEWS BREZHNEV PRAGUE SPEECH

AU151018 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Here--In the Heart of Europe"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's speech was awaited with great interest in Warsaw and in other capitals.

Everyone expected an evaluation of the development of the situation in the socialist community, in Europe and the world during the period since the 26th CPSU Congress. As you know, that congress received many proposals and initiatives aimed at relaxing tension, checking the arms race and promoting new negotiations on the most important issues of our times.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev thwarted the plans of the cold war strategists, who had hoped that the Soviet Union would pay back in kind and that Washington's verbal offensive would be responded to by tough and loud pronouncements aimed at confrontation. They were wrong. It was asserted in the State Department that things had gone wrong from the U.S. viewpoint. Readiness for talks and accords is in conflict with the concept of East-West relations advocated by Ronald Reagan's aides.

This time, too, Leonid Brezhnev demonstrated farsightedness in evaluating the present complicated processes in Poland, in the socialist community and all over Europe.

The words he spoke in Prague can be understood as an attempt to develop those ideas that had been presented at the 26th CPSU Congress about Europe. The point at issue is the nuclear arms race. Leonid Brezhnev proposed that the additional nuclear missiles should not be deployed in Europe for the time being--as long as there is no permanent accord on reducing these missiles. The Soviet leader recalled that many politicians take the view that an approximate balance of power is being maintained in Europe. The rejection of a moratorium can be only compared to attempts to undermine that balance and to obtain one-sided advantages, which would force the other side to take the necessary measures. In that way the vicious circle of the arms race would cause a deterioration in the European situation.

That is why we should welcome the Prague reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's readiness to hold meaningful and objective talks on the most pressing international problems that are most important for strengthening peace. The Soviet Union is ready for such talks at any level without any preconditions.

The fate of the European dialogue has had its ups and downs recently. Not many new ideas have been tackled. Waiting tactics have been adopted on positions chosen in advance. That is not a prospect that can add to the well-being of our continent. After all, Europe has supplied the world with the examples of what the practical advantages of cooperation between East and West should be and of how building the infrastructure of peaceful coexistence in the fields that are closest to the needs of nations should be implemented. Any rigidity, blocking and freezing is against the interests of nations.

"The experience of history, including the experience of the most recent decades," L. Brezhnev said in Prague, "convincingly argues that success in mutual negotiations between states can be achieved only if attempts to dictate conditions to partners are abandoned and if there is true resolution for peace and mutual respect for partners' interests." That applies to the entire complicated European situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOVIET ECONOMIC TIES

LD150948 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 15 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on Polish-Soviet cooperation, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that it played a key role in every stage of Poland's economic development. The exchange with the Soviet Union accounts for one-third of Poland's trade. Poland has a 10 percent share in the Soviet turnover.

Access to the Soviet market helped to develop Poland's industry in fields like shipbuilding, computer science and aviation. Raw-material and fuel imports are of basic importance for our country. The Soviet Union sells us almost 40 percent of our total raw material and fuel supply.

Polish-Soviet cooperation becomes especially important at a time when our country is going through economic and financial difficulties. Not only were Soviet supplies not cut down last year; all the binding agreements were carefully carried out and the deadlines for numerous supplies were speeded up.

LONDON TALKS ON RESCHEDULING DEBTS PREVIEWED

LD142234 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Report by PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--The next round of talks between representatives of the Warsaw Bank Handlowy and 400 commercial banks which had given Poland credits will take place in London on Thursday.

The talks are aimed at postponing deadlines falling on the second quarter of this year.

London banking circles are of the opinion that the Polish postponement motion will be accepted. The banks and governments interested maintain that temporary and half measures will not solve the problem. Western bankers and politicians are more and more aware that Poland's survival or breakup under the present crisis will decide upon the future of East-West economic relations and will substantially influence the international financial and economic situation. Poland should be helped in the interest of the stability of this situation.

It can be said that Poland's Western creditors will help us, but this largely depends on how Poland manages in the coming weeks and months.

It is stressed in London that even a small but sure (?symbol of the) Polish economy's breaking through the crisis would be greeted with pleasure by the banking world and would result in a much more favorable attitude towards Poland's payment difficulties.

NATO NUCLEAR GROUP DISCUSSION OF SITUATION NOTED

LD141314 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--The 2-day session of the NATO nuclear planning group in Bonn took place in undoubtedly exceptional circumstances full of events on the international arena, says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The paper stresses the fact that those taking part in the session could not pass over in silence the Soviet proposals made by L. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, much of which deal with nuclear arms limitation and in which the proposal for a moratorium on Eurostrategic weapons occupies an important place. The United States expressed concern at the idea of freezing nuclear weapons which--although it has been rejected by NATO, has supporters in WEst Europe--might damage arms plans.

The session proceeded favorably for the American Government. The activities of its representatives and the pressure on the allies by U.S. defense Secretary Weinberger produced certain results.

The communique on the nuclear planning group meeting does not mention the situation in Poland but the Western press has not concealed that this was one of the subjects under discussion. What has the matter of Poland got to do with the nuclear planning group? Commonsense tells us there is no connection here. However, we know that where arms are concerned, particularly nuclear arms, there cannot be much hope of commonsense.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS COUNTRY'S PLACE IN EUROPE

LD141622 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP)--The INTERPRESS agency has turned to several outstanding experts and commentators on international affairs asking them "what conclusions for the present situation should be drawn from Poland's geopolitical situation?"

Says Michael Dobroczynski, political scientist, editor-in-chief of the SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE periodical: "Poland lies in a place in Europe which is very sensitive from the strategic viewpoint. It is then obvious that the East and the West will view us from the angle of their strategic interests.

"As the interest of our country is inseparably linked with the preservation of balance in the relations in Europe and the world, one of the most important conclusions to be drawn from Poland's geopolitical situation is the need to maintain such a social situation and such a policy in the country which would not be a threat to world harmony, already precarious.

"Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the inviolability of our borders has rested on this fact for years. On the other hand, the credibility of Poland's position within the alliance rests on the social situation in our country," Dobroczynski said.

Said Janusz Stefanowicz, journalist, Pax activist and member of the Pax Catholic parliamentary group in the Polish Sejm:

"Three functions resulting from Poland's geopolitical situation are the most important now. First, the mode of our participation in the socialist community and the way Polish-Soviet alliance materializes. Secondly, Poland's role in the mechanism of the European balance of forces. Here a positive circumstance is the preservation of the status quo in relation to our Western border and the border between the two German states. And thirdly, East-West relations. The detente process is precious to us, a return to the cold war would be bad," Stefanowicz told INTERPRESS.

Karol Szyndzielorz, ZYCIE WARSZAWY columnist, said that, according to him, "The present shape of Poland, her borders, guarantees of her security and sovereignty are her great chance for the development of cooperation with the East and the West, the north and the south.

"Geopolitical conditions may be regarded as a positive matter. Poland's interest depends on the bearing in mind of the world's realities, its alignment of forces, perspectives for detente. We won't achieve anything in Europe or the world single-handed. This is another conclusion we should bear in mind. However, Poles have shown that they can think politically and act wisely," Szyndzielorz concluded.

POPE ADDRESSES POLES IN ROME ON 'SOCIAL CALM'

LD082342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Correspondent Pawel Wasilewski reports from Rome: The weekly general audience of Pope John Paul II took place today. After a 5-month break, the pope again met pilgrims and tourists who had come to Rome, in the open air, in St Peter's Square. As usual, at the end of the audience, he also addressed the Poles who were present in the square. After summarizing his weekly address, John Paul II said:

[Begin recording] And now, taking advantage of your presence, I would like once again to return to the homeland and address all fellow countrymen and all our brothers who are emigres, because Holy Week is approaching and just after is Easter. I would like to convey the warmest wishes that you may experience Holy Week in that spirit which belongs to our homeland's tradition, in a spirit of profound reflection [word indistinct] the sufferings of Christ, of the emotion of his torture and his cross; of the tradition of his resurrection; that you may experience this wherever you are. If you are here in Rome, try to experience it in Rome at the tombs of St Peter and Paul, at the graves of the martyrs, together with the pope; if you are in Poland, also in that unity with the Church Universal, and above all in profound calmness of spirit and social calm, which I always most fervently wish my homeland.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NEW NORWEGIAN ENVOY 13 APR

LD132134 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP)--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received the Norwegian ambassador extraordinary-and-plenipotentiary to Poland, Kaare Daehlen, in the Belweder Palace today. Ambassador Daehlen presented his credentials. Next, the ambassador was received by Henryk Jablonski at a private audience.

In connection with assuming his duties in Poland Ambassador Daehlen laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

VERDET LEAVES FOR ENGLAND ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU131204 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet left today for Great Britain on an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

MINISTER ANDREI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

For Ankara Radio and ANATOLIA coverage of the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei to Turkey, see the Turkey section of the 14 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU141220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 14 Apr 81

["Resolution of Congress of Romanian General Trade Unions" (abridged version)--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation [GTUCR]--the resolution reads--pays an enthusiastic and profound homage to the glorious Communist Party which in the six decades of struggle and triumph has led heroically the working-class, the Romanian people towards the attainment of the ideals of national and social freedom, towards the building up of today's Socialist Romania.

Receiving with keen gratitude and powerful enthusiasm the speech delivered at the congress by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation expresses its profound and full approval of and adhesion to the appreciations, orientations and recommendations made by the leader of the RCP and Romanian state which they see as a clear-cut, theoretical and practical program-like document for the activity of the trade unions in the new stage of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Pointing out that the congress unanimously approves the report of the GTUCR Central Council on the activity unfolded since the previous congress and the tasks facing the trade unions in view of increasing their contribution to the carrying through of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the RCP, the resolution mentions that the attainment of the strategic objective set by the party for the 1981-1985 qinquennium--a new quality and higher efficiency of the entire socioeconomic life and Romania's passage to the stage of a medium-developed socialist country--necessarily calls for a qualitative improvement of the entire economic and social, organizational and political-educative activity unfolded by trade unions.

Setting out from the role of the trade unions in our society--the resolution reads, the GTUCR Congress establishes as a fundamental task of the trade unions to rally and mobilize the creative forces of the working class, of all working people for the exemplary implementation of the 12th RCP Congress decisions, of the program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

The resolution further shows that the trade unions are in duty bound to prove greater responsibility for the preparation and holding of the working people's general meetings so that they should stand for rostrums of the working-class democracy, of the advanced, constructive experience. The trade unions, in their capacity as mass organizations, have to fully exercise their legal responsibilities in the collective management bodies in which they are represented, to participate fully responsible in the debate and making of the decisions regarding the economic, social and educative activity.

Stressing the carrying through of the targets set by the party for the 1981-1985 quinquennium as to ensuring a higher quality and efficiency in all domains of activity, the resolution points out that the congress assesses highly and expresses deep-going gratitude for the permanent care the RCP manifests for the continuous improvement of the standard of living.

On this line the resolution stresses that the implementation of the tasks in point of improving the work conditions asks for strengthened TU control over the way the production organizers fulfill their legal obligations in point of securing all labor protection and safety measures.

The congress calls the TU to manifest special care for the implementation of the RCP policy in the field of social insurance, to contribute to a larger extent to the implementation of the programs for protecting the health of the working people.

The trade unions must support by all their means the fulfillment of the vast program of housing construction, must help the equitable distribution of the houses by enterprises and institutions.

The TU bodies at all levels must actively participate, on the strength of the new prerogatives entrusted to them, together with the states bodies, in the making and distribution of the [word indistinct] and in ensuring the foodstuffs needed for the supply of the population on a local plane.

The trade unions must increase their contribution to the organization and efficient control of the working people in all the sectors and fields stipulated by law, must act more firmly for thoroughly and promptly handing the suggestions and intimations made on such occasions.

Further on, the resolution lists the tasks incumbent on the trade unions as regards the observance of the country's laws, of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, the improvement of bargaining agreements, the ensurance of the conditions for the generalization of the 46-hour workweek in all enterprises and institutions, so as to be able to pass to the 44-hour workweek during this quinquennium.

After pointing to the tasks incumbent on trade unions in the cultural, educational and organizational domains, in the steady development of worker democracy, the resolution reads:

The congress approves of the activity the General Trade Union Confederation carried on in the field of international relations and requests the Central Council and the Committee of Branch Trade Unions to further apply consistently in their international activity the foreign-policy principles of the RCP regarding the development of relations with all the states of the world on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in international relations.

The congress reiterates that in future the GTUCR will further focus its international activity on the promotion and expansion of the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with trade union organizations in all the socialist countries, particularly in the neighboring countries, in the developing countries, in the capitalist countries starting from the joint fundamental interests of the working people throughout the world.

The GTUCR Congress addresses all the trade unions of the world, no matter their orientation and affiliation, an appeal to resolutely work, in close unity, together with all the forces of progresss and peace, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

The congress reasserts the determination of the Romanian trade unions to support and promote the RCP policy of achieving security and cooperation in Europe, Romania's proposals regarding the unitary implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, the conclusion with good results of the Madrid meeting, the holding of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament on the European Continent, with a view to continuing the Helsinki conference by convening further meetings.

The GTUCR will continue militating and calls upon all trade union organizations everywhere to act in close unity for halting the dangerous arms race, for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, for the settlement of all the conflicts in the world by political, negotiated means, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of new international economic order, for the active and equal participation of all countries and peoples in the just settlement of the cardinal questions confronting mankind today.

The congress requests the GTUCR to further make its contribution to the improvement of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the working class. The trade union movement everywhere has the high responsibility of acting most resolutely for rejecting the policy of war, of domination, any manifestations of fascism, of diversion and enslavement of peoples.

The GTUCR Congress calls upon the working class, all the working people and the trade union organizations everywhere to unite on a national and international plane so that, together with the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces, they act for safeguarding the vital interests of the working people, for friendship and collaboration among all countries and peoples, for peace and collaboration, for a better and more just world.

ONESCU RECEIVES FDGB DELEGATION AFTER TU CONGRESS

AU131610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)--On Thursday in Bucharest, Cornel Onescu, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, received the FDGB delegation which had participated in the Romanian trade union congress. During the talk Kurt Zahn, Presidium member and secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, congratulated the Romanian trade unionists on the successful implementation of the congress. Cornel Onescu stressed the traditional fraternal relations of the trade unions, and the high level of cooperation between the RCP and SED, and between the two states.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU091942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message sent by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as party secretary general]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee:

Your election as secretary general of the BCP Central Committee affords me the pleasant opportunity of conveying to you warmest congratulations and of wishing you, the Bulgarian communists and all working people in friendly Bulgaria full success in attaining the targets established by the 12th BCP Congress, in building the developed socialist society in your country.

I want to express my trust that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continously develop and strengthen, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, freedom and independence for all nations, international security and cooperation and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU112108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[Congratulatory message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Hungarian leaders on Hungary's liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary; and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, Budapest:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and ourselves, we want to convey to you, to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary, to the Hungarian Communists and all people, warm, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations.

Hungary's liberation--an event of historic importance for the Hungarian people's fate--to which the Romanian Army also contributed with heavy sacrifices, paved the road for profound social and economic changes.

The Romanian people follow with interest and sincerely rejoice in the noteworthy achievements attained by the Hungarian working people led by the MSZMP in the socioeconomic development of their country, in raising their material and cultural living standard, and in building the developed socialist society.

We want to express our satisfaction with and to highly praise the ascending course of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the MSZMP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary. We are convinced that, by further acting together in the spirit of agreements concluded at high level and of the principles sanctioned in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and in other bilateral documents, the Romanian-Hungarian relations will further develop in all areas, in the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and of the cause of socialism, independence, peace and cooperation in the world.

We want to take this opportunity to convey to the Hungarian people and to you personally wishes for new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and thus promoting the continuous development and prosperity of the People's Republic of Hungary.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania 4 Apr

DINCA HEADS RCP DELEGATION TO SED CONGRESS

AU111533 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Summary] The 10th SED Congress proceedings began today. The congress is attended by numerous guests from abroad. "The leader of the RCP delegation, Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, also took his seat in the presidium."

LEADERSHIP CONTINUES ANALYSIS OF KOSOVO EVENTS

Markovic Assessment

AU141511 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, this evening took part in a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Kragujevac which discussed current sociopolitical problems and tasks of the League of Communists. The discussion also concerned the recent events in Kosovo. Dragoslav Markovic stressed that an escalation of pressure and attacks on the foundations of our self-managing system, on socialist self-management, on the equality of our peoples and nationalities and on the integrity of our self-managing socialist community were stopped by the resolute action of all factors of society. It was shown, Dragoslav Markovic said, that hostile actions failed to gain a foothold among the Albanian nationality, the working people and citizens in the province.

The leaderships of the League of Communists in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic stated, will thoroughly analyze the causes of the past events and adopt corresponding conclusions so that similar occurrences are not repeated in future.

In the course of the day, Dragoslav Markovic and Spiro Galovic visited the Filip Kljajic chain and conveyor belt factory. In a meeting with members of the collective, Dragoslav Markovice spoke about the economic results achieved in the first 4 months of this year.

Kosovo SAWP President

LD142200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--Winding up the session held yesterday by the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, which discussed the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the present political-security situation in the province, Mihailo Zvicer, president of the Presidium stressed that in the course of further political action there must be no compromise with alien ideological concepts, with antiself-management, antisocialist manifestations or aspirations. These phenomena and trends must be exposed in the spirit and along the line of the LCY, Zvicer said, and went on:

Today it was stated many times that we must all struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and their counterrevolutionary actions and aspirations. We are active in every one of our environments and must continue even more resolutely in this vein. It goes without saying that it is of great importance that the progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle, but also that the progressive forces from the ranks of the Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others likewise be there. We must struggle together against the aggressive attacks by the hostile and nationalist forces whose aim is to undermine and break up Yugoslavia and cause fratricidal strife and bitter intranational conflicts.

Nationalism has manifested its true nature both through its brutal actions and its openly hostile slogans which follow the line of counterrevolution and by their nature are both antisocialist and anti-Yugoslav. I think that in our present and future struggle our cadres, communists and all progressive people, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims should involve themselves openly and resolutely in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and against all nationalist phenomena and trends, against any form of nationalism from whatever ranks it comes.

No nationalism is quiet and benevolent. The nature of every type is reactionary and, according to circumstances, manifests itself in various forms and degrees of intensity.

Stressing that the Socialist Alliance has been so constituted as to truly represent the front of the organized socialist forces, Zvicer said that it should also develop its activity and actions in that manner. It should be the place for courageous, responsible and politically oriented dialogues on questions of decisive significance for our socialist community. Very concrete political actions should be organized and conducted along with such dialogues.

Saying that along with the activity against the hostile forces it is also necessary to develop the massive and creative participation of working people and citizens in the struggle for the settling of social questions which are of importance to the laboring people's life and work, Zvicer stressed that it is now more necessary than ever before to promote activity in associated labor with the aim of raising productivity and achieving stabilization in all the spheres of labor and creativity. He then went on to say the following, among other things:

In the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism we cannot have anybody's nationalism as our ally, adviser or traveling companion unless we want to find ourselves on the other political shore. All types of nationalism have been and continue to be equally unacceptable to us. We must resolutely unmask the attempts of the nationalists from the ranks of the Serbian, Montenegrin and all other nations and nationalities to sow mistrust of the Albanian people, to put into question our common struggle, our brotherhood, unity and our togetherness, to spread mistrust and doubts against the cadres and tested fighters for brotherhood and unity from the ranks of other peoples.

By firm political activity and action we must eliminate all tendencies which aim at developing mistrust of and suspicions about the Albanian, Serbian or any other peoples. The tendencies to spread mistrust of the Serbian people were impudently and openly expressed in recent events. They are being spread by slogans and with the support of the by now totally open and unmasked propaganda from Albania expressed in the anti-Yugoslav platform of the ZERI I POPULLIT article and other information media of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The accusations against our community and, above all, against the Serbian people and, of course, the policy of the LCY in Kosovo are based on the old charges and the old arsenal of mistrust harbored by the Albanian nationalists for the Serbian people and other peoples and nationalities which constitute our socialist community as equal and creative subjects.

The communists, working people and citizens from the ranks of all peoples and nationalities must therefore firmly oppose all that threatens our unity, our policy of national equality and brotherhood, the fundamental bases and course of our present relations and our future, Mihailo Zvicer said.

Kosovo LC Presidium

LD141636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--At its meeting last night under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali, the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium discussed activity up to now on implementing the standpoints of the 16th Session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, at which the political and security situation in the province was assessed.

In the introductory report by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium, as well as in the discussion, it was emphasized that in all environments in the province well-organized and very wide-ranging activity was taking place by the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Youth Federation, the Veterans' Federation and trade unions on the ideopolitical exposure of the essence of the hostile demonstrations and their nationalistic and irredentist platforms.

Political actions in basic organizations and League of Communists leaderships, as well as the very intensive and wide-ranging activities among workers, citizens and young people are aimed not only at giving support to the provincial committee's standpoints, but also at a comprehensive and critical consideration and assessment of the situation in their own environments, the setting out of direct tasks and at ideopolitical differentiation. A large number of members of municipal political aktivs and the aktiv of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee are involved in these activities.

The first assessments of these activities demonstrate that there is sharp criticism in League of Communists organizations and in the broadest masses of citizens, working people and young people from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities of the hostile demonstrations and full support is being given to the conclusions of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, as well as to the assessments, standpoints and measures of the highest organs in Yugoslavia, Serbia and Kosovo.

At the session it was emphasized that these days, and despite the difficult conditions, the most important tasks arising out of the economic stabilization policy are being realized. Work discipline has increased, absences from work and sick leave have gone down, considerably higher production than had been planned has been achieved in a number of work organizations and the spring sowing is continuing without delay. Supplies of reproduction material to organizations of associated labor and to citizens of consumer goods is regular and good in the province.

At the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium session it was concluded that there is a need to continue the intensive and wide-ranging ideopolitical work, and further direct tasks and directions of ideopolitical actions of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the province were set out in relations to a deeper ideopolitical differentiation so that the League of Communists might emerge from these [words indistinct] activities even stronger and more united.

Kosovo TU Council

AU141613 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Text] In Pristina today, the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Kosovo discussed the activities and immediate tasks connected with the political and security situation in the province. Our journalist Kosta Krajincanic reports from Pristina:

Greater work discipline in all working collectives, increased production and intensified defense and protection measures are the strong response to all vandal actions of enemies, Ramo Alihajdari, president of the council, pointed out. The organizers of the demonstrations succeeded, with their demagogic slogans, threats, savagery, pressures, blackmail and deceptions, in rallying not only a certain number of higher and secondary school students and children, but also a certain number of citizens and workers from certain working collectives in Pristina, Vucitrn, Podujevo, Kosovska Mitrovica and Urosevac. How that could have happened at all is still being investigated. However, it is already known--and this was also pointed out by the participants in today's session of the council--that what is involved here are the working collectives in which various nationalist and irredentist elements had found support in the past also.

What is interesting in this connection is the fact that the work organizations involved are not those with material and financial difficulties, and that the workers involved are not those with low personal incomes. However, it was precisely certain individuals, mostly poor workers, who were the leaders and best partners of the organizers of the demonstrations. Other workers are now already identifying them within their own work communities, and are thereby starting a political differentiation which is one of the main tasks of trade union organizations in working collectives.

At the same time, great efforts are being made to strengthen and cultivate good human relations, and to develop mutual trust, sincerity, humanity and comradeship. That alone, together with constant vigilance and consistent fulfillment of daily tasks and work, can create the true and most favorable political climate in which it will not be difficult to resist any form of hostile actions, regardless of where they may be started.

More on Kosovo TU

LD141930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Trade Union Council of Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo today assessed that the working class in the province had demonstrated a high level of consciousness by its resolute condemnation of the recent hostile actions in the province.

In a most resolute and effective manner, the working people of Kosovo manifested their loyalty to the commonality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. [Words indistinct] at today's session. The heightened discipline at work, which has been noted in all working collectives in the province over the past few days, was assessed as a firm response to the hostile actions.

The inaugural report and the ensuing debate pointed out that the province's trade union organization should continue with its efforts to contribute to a comprehensive analysis of the ideological and political essence and hostile nature of the recent demonstrations in Kosovo.

Reserve Officers Federation

LD141658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia, all organizations of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers and all reserve military officers most strongly condemn the activity of the hostile and counterrevolutionary forces which tried--from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism--to threaten the stability, integrity and constitutional order of the SFRY. At the same time, they express their full and unreserved support for all the assessments, standpoints and actions which are being taken by party, self-management and state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY to eliminate the consequences of the destructive savagery of the enemy and ensure the continued conditions for successful socialist construction, creativity and self-management. This was emphasized at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia, at which events in Kosovo were discussed.

The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia called on all organs, organizations and the membership to exhibit maximum vigilance and mobility, organization and responsibility in the struggle against the enemies of our socialist, self-management and nonaligned community.

KOSOVO WORKERS OVERFULFILL PRODUCTION GOALS

AU141657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 81 p 4

[R.K. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr--Yesterday and today the local communities, work organizations and schools in Kosovo have been engaged in lively political activities. Meetings have been held at which the past events were appraised and the hostile activities of certain groups were condemned. The tasks of communists and all working people and citizens in all-people's defense and social self-protecion were determined at these meetings.

Today all economic and other organizations of associated labor are working in Pristina and other Kosovo communes. Some of the work collectives, for instance like that of the Pristina shock absorber factory, have introduced a second workshift. These as well as many other facts confirm that the life in Pristina and in other towns of the province is gradually and successfully normalizing.

Thus the hostile activities of the nationalist groups in some communes in the province in recent days could not prevent the Kosovo working people and citizens from performing their production work tasks.

The reports received from associated labor these days show that most of the working collectives have fulfilled their first quarterly production plans. For instance, it has been reported from Djakovica commune that the economy of the commune has fulfilled its plans in all respects. Workers of the Emin Duraku cotton combine and the Printeks textile factory have overfulfilled their quarterly plans by 20 and 13 percent, respectively.

Successful Economic Operations

At this time, all organizations of associated labor are as yet unable to report on their total economic operations in the first quarter, but it is clear, according to the results achieved in February and March, that many of them have now made up for what they failed to accomplish in January. For instance, miners of the Dobro Selo strip mine near Obilici overfulfilled their February production plan by 20 percent and fulfilled their March production plan on 23 March, having delivered 85,000 tons of brown coal by that date. Workers of the Kosovo thermoelectric powerplants cannot boast such high results, but in these 2 months they, too, fulfilled their quarterly production plans, even though they did not overfulfill them.

Trepca miners are regularly overfulfilling their monthly production plans in nearly all of their mines. For instance, in March alone the Starigrad miners delivered 64,000 tons of lead and zinc ore, and thereby set a new monthly production record. Their comrades in the Kisna and Novo Brdo mines also worked successfully in the first 3 months. They overfulfilled their plans by 6.7 percent, and expect favorable financial results from their achievements.

What is characteristic of the province's economic operations in the first 3 months this year is the fact that those working collectives which import their raw materials and producer goods also operated successfully. This fact was best confirmed by the Gnjilane textile workers, who are generally good producers and exporters; the Orahovac producers of plastic materials; and the Urosevac makers of seamed pipes, who plan this year to export their total output to the American market; and so forth.

It is also an encouraging fact that in the first 3 months of this year certain work organizations, which had operated with losses for a number of years, operated successfully not only financially but also fulfilled or overfulfilled their production plans. The best example among these working collectives is the Vucitrn Exkstra chemical products factory. In the first quarter, workers of that collective overfulfilled the factory's production plan by 13 percent. The quarterly production of 625 tons of various paints and varnishes exceeded that of the same period last year by 82 percent.

High Overfulfillment of Norms

In recent days, when the enemies manifested their nationalist and irredentist aspirations, workers in many working collectives in all parts of the province have continued diligently to perform their work tasks. Some of the collectives, such as those of nearly all mines as well as those of the Prizren, Gnjilane Djakovica and Pristina textile factories, the wallpaper factory, the Suva Reka Balkan factory and many others have achieved extraordinary production results. They have been overfulfilling their work norms by 20 to 30 percent.

In these days work has also continued in two workshifts in Kosovo fields, where spring sowing must be carried out on 177,000 hectares. As Obrad Vujovic, assistant director of the Agrokosovo composite organization of associated labor has informed us, work in the social sector is proceeding at an accelerated rate, and more than half of the spring sowing work has been completed. Those employed in agricultural cooperatives and combines are helping the individual agricultural producers with machinery and other resources.

NEWSPAPERS CARRY MESSAGES DENOUNCING KOSOVO RIOTS

AU141708 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 April on page 3 carries a 1,400-word report by M. Antic from Pristina on telegrams sent to "the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and all the sociopolitical organizations of the province," in which "communists, working people and citizens in all parts of the province express their readiness and determination to energetically oppose all kinds of hostile activities. At the same time, unreserved support is extended for all the measures and actions being taken to prevent the hostile activities of individuals and groups." The report quotes passages from messages by work collectives, schools, sociopolitical organizations and local communities. On the same day, and same page, BORBA also carries a 500-word TANJUG report on messages sent to "the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of Kosovo" from all over the country in which people "denounce the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo and express their resolute support for the positions taken and the measures undertaken."

On 6 April, Belgrade BORBA on pages 1 and 3 carries a 2,500-word report on similar messages which are said to be received by "the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, other sociopolitical organizations in the federation, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, as well as the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists," sent by "workers, youths and veterans, and from meetings of working people, sociopolitical and other self-managing organizations from Kosovo and all over the country, energetically denouncing the hostile activities and demonstrations in Kosovo."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 6 April of page 5 carries a 1,300-word TANJUG report on such messages. Similar reports are carried by Belgrade POLITIKA on 7 April on Page 8 (1,400 words), on 8 April on page 8 (400 words) and on 9 April on page 8 (1,200 words).

Belgrade BORBA on 10 April on page 3 carries a 500-word TANJUG report on similar messages, including those from Albanian migrant workers in Brussels, Yugoslav construction workers at a building site in the GDR, and Yugoslav workers at building sites in Iraq. On the same page, the paper carries a 350-word report by J. Markovic from Prizren on meetings which "most sharply condemned the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. They expressed the determination to defend the achievements of the revolution with all means, and to continue along Tito's road of further deepening the brotherhood and unity of all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia." The report says that "during the days of the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo, Przren work collectives increased production 10 percent." On the same day on page 5, BORBA carries a 500-word report by H. Suljicic and A. Ostojic from Pec where "life is normal. It was the same in the past few days: Hostile forces that were active in Kosovo not only failed to get any support from the citizens of Pec, but were most sharply condemned, above all by 14,000 workers of this region." The report says that "production was not interrupted for a moment" and the workers responded "with a unanimous condemnation and increased production."

TANJUG REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF ALBANIAN EXTREMISTS

LD151016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0929 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Several groups of Albanian and Ustasha extremists have recently again begun voicing clearly their anti-Yugoslav slogans and demands in the West.

TANJUG correspondents and several foreign news agencies report that these extremists from Yugoslav emigrant circles which constitute the remnants of fascist forces defeated during the last war, staged joint demonstrations in a number of West European cities and Washington. Although involved here was obviously an organized anti-Yugoslav provocation--linked, among other things, to the recent events in Kosovo--the scope of these demonstrations was almost negligible.

Posters with similar inscriptions were carried also by Albanian and Ustasha extremists in demonstrations in Frankfurt and Brussels. Belgian authorities had permitted the holding of this anti-Yugoslav gathering in the name of "the free expression of opinions." Local television has carried a statement by a self-styled leader of an "anti-communist organization" i.e., group of Albanian extremists favouring the annexation of Kosovo to Albania.

The organizers of a similar anti-Yugoslav gathering in Berne, obviously, failed to assemble enough participants from Switzerland, and scores of the most reactionary anti-Yugoslav emigrants have therefore come from France, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany to "help" them.

FRG'S BRANDT ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MET BY DOLANC

LD141246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--SPD Chairman Willy Brandt arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He was accompanied by Egon Bahr, chairman of the SPD parliamentary disarmament group, and Wolfgang Roth, chairman of the SPD Presidium's development commission.

The SPD delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present were Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Petar Boskovic, head of a group in the LCY Central Committee Presidium's LCY international cooperation sector; and Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY.

LEADERSHIP GREETINGS MARK HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic Telegram

AU112100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of Hungary's National Day, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, expressing best wishes for new achievements in socialist building and for the progress of the friendly Hungarian people. The telegram also expresses the SFRY Presidency's belief in the further development of friendly relations and fruitful good-neighborly cooperation between the SFRY and the Hungarian People's Republic, something that is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to equitable international cooperation, general progress and socialism in the world.

Mojsov Greetings

AU112059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressing wishes for new successes in Hungary's socialist development. The telegram also expresses the wish for further successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two countries.

SLOVENE TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR VISIT

LD141626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Republican Council of the Trade Union Federation of Slovenia, led by the president of the council, Vinko Hafner, left for a 7-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council.

During its stay in the Ukraine the delegation will acquaint itself with the socioeconomic development of the SSR and the work of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council.

The Slovene Trade Union Federation and the Ukrainian Trade Union Council are developing cooperation on the mutually-recognized principles of their own paths in building socialist social relations as well as on the basis of the friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the Slovene Trade Union Federation Republican Council will also visit Moscow, where it will meet with representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

MACEDONIAN LC VIEWS RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD111430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Skopje, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--The commission of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia for cooperation with communist parties and other progressive movements in the world today discussed some questions concerning Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. The meeting emphasized the permanent commitment of our independent and non-aligned foreign policy to the building of mutual understanding and confidence as well as to the constant promotion of the development of relations and cooperation with all neighboring countries. The meeting once again noted that the failure to solve the outstanding question in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations--that is, the position of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria--as well as the latest escalation of the anti-Yugoslav greater-Bulgarian nationalist stances do not contribute to the promotion of good-neighborly relations. The development of mutual confidence and cooperation is based on strict observation of the principles of sovereignty, national independence, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, the report on today's meeting states.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Markovic Hosts Dinner

LD091410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 April (TANJUG)--Relations between Yugoslavia and Nicaragua are based on similar experiences and revolutionary struggle for independence and freedom and their point of departure is the common platform of the non-aligned policy, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic stated last night.

In his toast at the dinner given in honour of a delegation of the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by the Council's President Carlos Nunez Tellez, Markovic assessed that we live at a time of highly deteriorated relations in the world when the division into blocks leads to crises. Markovic pointed to the significance of the Nonaligned Movement in the relaxation of tension in the world, and emphasized that the latest conferences of the non-aligned have strongly reaffirmed the authentic principles and fundamental objectives of the non-aligned policy.

Responding to the toast of his host, Carlos Nunez Tellez said that Nicaragua remains faithful to Sandino and his struggle. The road along which Nicaragua is now going is very difficult and it must reckon with plots which are threatening to the (?country), the president of the Nicaraguan Council of State emphasized.

Nicaragua is ready to cover that road to the end since by doing so it fulfills its historical task, the Nicaraguan delegation head underlined.

The Nicaraguan delegation arrived here for a visit of several days to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic Receives Delegation

LD111102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, premier of Yugoslavia, today received Nicaragua's parliamentary delegation now on a visit to Yugoslavia with Carlos Nunez Tellez.

Yesterday, Nicaragua's parliamentary delegation had talks with its host, President Dragoslav Markovic of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Also yesterday, Carlos Nunez Tellez and members of his delegation interchanged views with Ilija Opaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav National Group to the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), and with Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People. Yugoslavia's nation-wide mass socio-political organization.

Also yesterday, the delegation of the Assembly of Nicaragua had a talk with Vojislav Pekic, assistant Yugoslav secretary of state for foreign affairs, at the Secretariat on bilateral cooperation between the two nonaligned countries and on some current international problems.

Delegation Head Interviewed

LD131254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Council of State of Nicaragua Carlos Nunez Tellez has called on all foreign powers to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Central American countries. He said that at the moment El Salvador is the most critical point, but that in case of a foreign military intervention in El Salvador Nicaragua would not be spared either.

Nunez said this in an interview to TANJUG during a Nicaraguan delegation's visit to Yugoslavia which has just been concluded.

Carlos Nunez Tellez drew attention to the pressures his country is increasingly exposed to at the political, diplomatic and economic levels. The aim of these pressures, said Nunez, is to liquidate the Sandinist revolution and prevent it from setting an example to others who fight for freedom.

The pressure on Nicaragua aims at de-stabilizing all of the region in order to provide an excuse for the United States to intervene militarily in Central America to which it has an attitude as if it were a part of its own territory, stressed Nunez.

He assessed the arguments on an alleged Nicaraguan assistance in the transfer of arms to the Salvadoran insurgents, which Reagan had used as a pretext for suspending grain loans to Nicaragua, as "not serious enough". With this move the U.S. also wishes to cover up the U.S. intervention in El Salvador, said Nunez adding that the Salvadoran people alone has the legitimate right to decide on the fate of its country.

Until this right of the Salvadoran people is recognized, the crisis in that country will not be solved, Nunez concluded.

Nunez recalled the attempt to settle the Salvadoran crisis at the negotiation table at the forthcoming Socialist International meeting in Amsterdam. The Salvadoran insurgents also accept the Socialist International as a mediator, said Nunez.

The president of the State Council of Nicaragua stressed in particular his country's option for non-alignment as that policy which best suits the common goal of the struggle for peace.

Visit Ends

PA120029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 11 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Apr (AFP)--Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the Nicaraguan State Council--parliament--and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) Directorate left Belgrade today at the end of a 4-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The Nicaraguan leader and his Yugoslav counterpart Dragoslav Markovic congratulated themselves on the meetings held "which made progress in the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries," states an official communique released today.

Carlos Nunez Tellez was received last Friday by Veselin Djuranovic, head of the Yugoslav Government.

DIZDAREVIC ATTENDS PALESTINIAN MEETING

AU121931 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] Nijaz Dizdarevic, head of the SFRY Assembly delegation and president of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly, greeted the participants of the 15th session Palestine National Council meeting in Damascus at its first plenary session. He first recalled President Tito's words that the Palestinian problem is at the core of the Middle East crisis. Pointing out the general deterioration of the situaion in the world, Nijaz Dizdarevic stressed that it makes the conditions of the Palestinian people's struggle more difficult.

With the support of imperialist circles, Israel, with its aggressive acts against the Palestine population, strives to retain the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem--the occupied part of Palestinian soil, Dizdarevic stressed. According to him, Israel is constantly attacking Lebanon so as to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, and it is thus also endangering the existence of Lebanon. We are deeply convinced, Nijaz Dizdarevic continued, that the firmness and unity of the Palestinian liberation movement and of the Palestinian people constitute the main weapon of the struggle.

At the 15th session Palestine National Council meeting, the head of our delegation then stressed the significance of the constant support which the nonaligned countries movement extends to the struggle of the Palestinian people. In conclusion, Nijaz Dizdarevic stressed that independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia will continue with the same consistency to extend full support and aid to the Palestinian people.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES PAKISTANI FINANCE MINISTER

LD111122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received the minister of finance and economic affairs of the Islamic republic of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

On this occasion Minister Khan delivered to the Yugoslav premier a message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq for President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

During the ensuing talk views were exchanged on questions of interest for the further promotion and expansion of (?friendly relations) and cooperation between the two countries of the bilateral and broader international levels, especially within the framework of the implementation and strengthening of the authentic principles of the policy and goals of the nonaligned movement and within the Group of 77 developing countries.

MARKOVIC URGES 'FULL DEMOCRATIZATION' OF LCY

LD141730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kragujevac, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic yesterday evening said that without a full democratization of relations in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) there can be no full democratization of relations in the society as a whole. Addressing the party leadership of the industrial town of Kragujevac, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, Markovic stressed that it is not enough for LCY members only to carry out directives with discipline but that is the most important for decisionmaking in party bodies to be preceded by broadest democratic discussions in the party base and a confrontation of opinions. The unity of democratic dialogue and a consistent implementation of adopted decisions in fact constitutes the essence of democratic centralism, Markovic said.

"To point out one's errors and shortcomings does not mean to put one on a defendant's bench," Markovic said. Dragoslav Markovic said that in the preparations for the republican LC congresses and the 12th LCY Congress, to be held next year, communists must put forth as many proposals and ideas as possible. The adoption or rejection of these proposals and ideas by the party's majority will decide the value of the raised initiative.

Referring to the recent unrests and the activity of nationalists in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Markovic stressed that the enemy action failed to find (?support) in the Albanian nationality, working people and citizens of the province.

MIKULIC SEES NEED TO INFORM PEOPLE OF PARTY WORK

LD111825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG)--"We must consider the organization of the League of Communists as the fundamental basis of all policy and ideopolitical activity" because "the League of Communists maintains direct links with the working class and working people through its basic organizations." Comrade Tito emphasized this in his report to the 11th LCY Congress and noted that "communists need daily discussion and agreement with other working people at their places of work, at trade union meetings, in workers councils, and so on. Here, and not behind closed doors, it is necessary to grasp the essential problems of one's environment, to adopt responsible stances and to seek the best solutions." Proceeding from Tito's demands, it would be very useful, among other things, to assess how widespread is the practice in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to hold discussions and to adopt stances on the "essential problems of one's environment behind closed doors."

This, among other things, was stated by Branko Mikulic in the discussion at the consultative meeting on the organization and activity of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists which has been organized by the commission of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee for organizational development and cadre policy.

What does the public work of the basic organization of the League of Communists look like? The present practice is mainly as follows: The Secretariat of the basic organization, Mikulic continued, informs its members and other working people of the date and agenda of the meeting of the basic organization by means of posters. Other propaganda measures are not undertaken. The members of the League of Communists do not explain to other working people what in fact will be discussed at the meeting and what the purpose of the discussion is so they do not try to get them to come to the meeting and take part in the discussion. Workers who are not members of the League of Communists do not explain to other working people what in fact will be discussed at the meeting and what the purpose of the discussion is so they do not try to get them to come to the meeting and take part in the discussion. Workers who are not members of the League of Communists therefore attand meetings of the basic organizations only very seldom and in small numbers. Thus, these meetings, even against our will, are being held "behind closed doors."

The work programs of the party organizations as well as the reports on their work also remain unknown to the working people in the collectives, Branko Mikulic said. He added that he did not know of any case where a basic party organization had submitted a public report on its work so as to give all working people the opportunity to pass "judgment" on the work of the basic organization and individual communists.

I am convinced, Mikulic emphasized, that it would be useful for the organs of the League of Communists in the municipality to present, in a suitable manner, the programs for public discussion and submit, once a year, for instance, a political report on their work to the public. The results of the discussion on the report and program should be submitted to the conference of the League of Communists which should adopt its stances on them and inform the public about them.

Branko Mikulic then emphasized that the communists and wider public would welcome the practice whereby the central and provincial committees, including the LCY Central Committee, also submit corresponding annual political reports on their activites, indicate topical social, ideological and political problems and present reports and programs of their work and activities for the forthcoming year, together with its explanation, for public discussion. "I believe," Mikulic added, "that communists and other working people would participate in this discussion and would make useful suggestions and proposals, thus making the links between the organs and organizations of the League of Communists, members of the League of Communists and other working people and citizens still more direct. Thus the work of the organs of the League of Communists would be in a certain sense under the influence and control of the working class and working masses." Mikulic remarked that these were his personal thoughts and not stances of the Presidium or of the Central Committee, and that they should be considered in further discussion as such.

At the end of the meeting it was decided to prepare a summary of the numerous views expressed during the 2-day consultations on the organization and activity of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists. A wide debate will then be held on this material as part of the preparations for the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists.

MARINC SPEAKS AT SLOVENE LC PRECONGRESS SESSION

LD142144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the debate at yesterday's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia on the tasks of communists in the preparations of the congresses.

"I will not begin my speech with questions on the domestic economic situation but with questions dealing with the foreign political and economic situation," Marinc said.

"It seems to me that in the preparations for both congresses we must have constantly in mind the economic and political situation and what is in fact happening on the international scene. It is obviously a matter caused by the crisis on the international political situation. The period of relatively rapid development after World War II is obviously at an end. During this period there was a situation which made progress possible in all countries, socialist and capitalist, but not corresponding progress in the developing countries. One can see that a long cycle is coming to an end and that the world economy is entering a crisis period which some compare with the crisis period of 1929 and 1930, if we ignore World War II as the deepest economic and political crisis we have had in the world.

"It is clear that what is involved is the disintegration of the old system of international economic relations. Protectionism is growing ever stronger and countries are isolating themselves in order to preserve their own interests. They are isolating themselves into bloc organizations and into economic communities. At the same time, in the past decade, the world underwent a colossal technological and scientific development. For some time now we have been talking about the so-called technical, technological and scientific revolution which is undoubtedly opening up two possibilities. On the one hand it is making possible new forms of exploitation and hegemony by the developed countries through a system of multinational companies and by a system of association and linkage between the developed countries--whether socialist or capitalist. On the other hand, the technical and technological development is opening up exceptional possibilities for development because it is producing new solutions with the assistance of electronics, microelectronics, automation, processors and robots, which means that it is creating conditions for faster development and the overcoming of the gap as the basic contradiction between the developed and underdeveloped world and for the humanization of labor.

"The military-political situation is also critical. There is a battle for a new division in the world, that is, for spheres of interest which both great powers and their blocs are fighting for, that is, for domination on new bases. There exist new hotbeds of war and war threats and the crisis of detente is at this moment expecially obvious. There is an expansion of interference in the sovereign rights of peoples, countries and so on. There are clear problems also in the international workers movement although there were moves toward improvement after the period of Stalinism.

"I am speaking more extensively about the international situation because it seems to me that our preparations for the congress must be held within this context, because this is the actual situation in which we, Slovenia and Yugoslavia, have found or will find ourselves. In addition to this, we have been left without Tito and Kardelj, personalities who left direct marks on the development of our self-managing and socialist community. This is why it is even more necessary today to rely on our own forces, on the strength of the socialist self-managing system, on the collective and creative work, on democratization and on the engagement of all creative forces in our society and the self-management system. Socialist self-management as a concept, as an alternative which we are building for ourselves, is becoming in a way interesting also for the world. Neither capitalism nor the system of state ownership have any prospects because they do not offer the prospect of solving contemporary problems. I consider that in view of this international and crisis situation, our responsibility for the development of socialist self-management is therefore great.

"We have the duty to ensure continuity in socialist self-management and in the development of our revolution and to achieve greater democratization and, of course, also greater efficacy in the development of production forces and in social relations.

"Socialist self-management and the political system, which we have built up with the new Constitution, remain the basic commitments of the League of Communists also in the forthcoming period."

Continuing his speech, Marinc said among other things:

"It seems to me that during the congress preparations we must also thoroughly discuss the problem of optimizing our production capacities and that to this end we explore possibilities for linking Yugoslavia and on the international division of labor. It is undoubtedly necessary to examine our economy as a national economy, but above all, everything should be solved within the federation and between the republics."

"The role of the republics and provinces is determined by the Constitution but autarky is not in anyone's interest. We all know that each one separately cannot achieve the optimal economic results. This is why it is necessary to solve a series of questions together because this is economically justified. Only thus will we be able to include ourselves into the Yugoslav market and above all in the international division of labor. In this connection, an important role is played by economic science and also by other technical sciences," Marinc said in conclusion.

ARMY LCY COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM ON RECENT ELECTIONS

AU141945 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2177, 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Br. Miletic article]

[Summary] "At its session the day before yesterday, the Presidium of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army" appraised the results of the activities of communists in the army during their preparations and elections of new secretaries, deputy secretaries and secretariats of the basic organizations, and of delegates to the regimental, brigade, division and other conferences of the League of Communists in the last 4 months of 1980. The Presidium concluded that these results "represent the starting point for determining the immediate tasks of communists" in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

According to the Presidium, "the great task of the elections was carried out well." It is particularly gratifying to note, the Presidium stated, that "the complete unity of communists, youth and all members of the army was manifested this time perhaps even more strongly than ever before.

Full support was expressed for the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and for Tito's policy of peace and self-managing socialist development of our society. All tasks in the sphere of defense preparations were considered in light of the LCY program and policy."

However, there is still room for improvement in the activities of communists in the preparations and the elections because "some shortcomings such as differences in the quality of reports for electoral meetings, absence of thorough analyses of the situation and absence of criticism and self-criticism in connection with the election of new aktivists were once again repeated here and there." On the other hand, "certain distinct qualities place the recent elections above all the past elections. For instance, this time there were very few refusals to accept an elected position; the rate of rejuvenation carried out in the elections was higher than in the past; and the number of basic organizations was increased by more than 300." It was reported at the session of the Presidium that "the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army now has over 106,000 members, that is, more than ever before in its 40-year history."

The elections in the organizations of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslav People's Army were carried out at the same time as the elections in the LCY organizations and were "'far more efficiently organized and planned and far more responsibly conducted' than in the past. If there were some shortcomings here and there, it is the communists who should be blamed for them to a greater extent than the youths."

PRESIDENCY DECORATES POPIT FOR REVOLUTIONARY WORK

LD131732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Summary] Ljubluana, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency has decorated Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, with the order of Hero of Socialist Labor for his many years of revolutionary work, for special service in organizing and developing the socialist self-managing society and for exceptional contributions to the development and consolidation of independence in the SFRY.

In handing over the decoration, Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, said: "By merely listing the duties which he has carried out it is certainly not possible to describe Franc Popit's work qualities and results. We can say that his entire life and work has been linked with the struggle of the working class against capitalist production relations and with the opposition to exponents of tendencies in socialist society itself who want to have at their disposal on behalf of the state the surplus value realized by workers, and with the struggle against technocrats and technocratism.

"He works for the socialist understanding of the national class aspects because emphasis on class aspects alone can lead to sectarianism just as emphasis on national aspects alone necessarily leads to nationalism. It is precisely against nationalistic tendencies that Franc Popit has always fought with full strength, regardless whether Slovene nationalism or nationalism in any other republic or province has been at stake."

Avbelj went on to stress Popit's role in strengthening those mutual relations in Yugoslavia which were based on constitutional foundations. He also said that Franc Popit had always emphasized the need for communists to work among the people.

Mojsov, Djuranovic Praise

LD141636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following greetings message to Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee:

"Dear Comrade Franc: On the occasion of the awarding to you of the order of Hero of Socialist Labor, I send you, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in your work. The whole of your life from early youth has been devoted to the revolutionary struggle for the interests of the working class and our nations and nationalities. Your contributions to developing the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY and in overcoming the antiself-management tendencies which have held up the continued successful development of our society have been exceptional. The high honor which the SFRY Presidency has bestowed on you is our society's recognition of your creative contribution to the lasting value, organization and construction of socialist society and to the development and strengthening of the SFRY's independence.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Franc Popit:

"On the occasion of the high tribute which you have received for your many years of revolutionary work and struggle, the order of Hero of Socialist Labor, please accept my cordial best wishes for your good health and continued successes in your work."

MOJSOV NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF BOOK ON TITO

LD132230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] On the premises of the BORBA newspaper publishing enterprise, the book entitled "To Tito--Messages, Wishes, Pledges" has been presented to the public. This unique book was written by hundreds and thousands of people in all the towns and villages and villages of Yugoslavia, in work collectives and army units, by citizens and statesmen in 88 countries on all continents, by people of every color and every orientation, in dozens of languages. Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the editorial board of this publication, spoke of the significance and value of the book. Here is a report by Spomenka Deretic, Belgrade radio journalist:

In many of its features, the book "To Tito--Messages, Wishes, Pledges" represents a unique book, never written before, and yet known and dear to everybody. It contains deeply human messages and most sincere wishes addressed to Tito during his severe illness a year ago, between 4 January and 4 May 1980. Lazar Mojsov, chairman of the editorial board, stressed that Yugoslavs, remaining consistent to the end to Tito's revolutionary path, remain loyal to everything which Tito did during more than 6 decades of his constant revolutionary work, to his historical contribution to the emancipation of labor, the freedom of our working people, to the equality and togetherness of all our nations and nationalities. Among the illustrious popular leaders and revolutionaries of the 20th Century, Tito represents a personality born on this revolutionary soil, at the heart of the working class of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, a personality which belongs among the great men of the modern era of the development of world history.

In stressing what Josip Broz means for us, Lazar Mojsov said:

[Begin recording] Tito was and remains an expression and symbol of the aspirations and orientations of our peoples, of our revolutionary struggle, of our brotherhood and unity and of peaceful and all-round development. All of us see and feel this. And this was confirmed in the past few days when all our nations and nationalities rose decisively against attempts by the counterrevolution which invokes the spirits of the past, against the synchronized action by external and internal enemies, and prevented them from realizing their destructive and wrecking intentions.

The people of this country have again made it known that they remain firmly on Tito's path, united and unswerving, ready at any moment to defend the gains of the revolution, to defend our path of self-management and to protect uncompromisingly one of the basic pledges of Tito's entire revolutionary work--brotherhood and unity, togetherness, equality of all nations and nationalities of our feceral socialist community. [end recording]

The three volumes of the book "To Tito--Messages, Wishes, Pledges" are undoubtedly a contribution to all our actions aimed at cherishing and illustrating the personality and creativity of Josip Broz and a component part of our efforts to express as comprehensively as possible all the dimensions of Tito's thought and work, his contribution to the emergence, development and achievements of Socialist Yugoslavia, its international prestige and reputation as well as a contribution to the progress of the international community as a whole.

Following Lazar Mojsov, Veljko Kovacevic, member of the editorial board of the publication, spoke about the book.

FEC SETS MINIMUM FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE

AU121906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Apr (TANJUG)--The minimum for current foreign exchange reserves in Yugoslavia in 1981 is set at $1.8 billion.

The Federal Executive Council has adopted this decision with the explanation that the foreign exchange reserves consist of convertible currency claims by the National Bank of Yugoslavia in accounts held abroad, convertible currency claims by banks authorized to transmit payments and transact credit business with foreign countries and effective foreign currencies and checks held by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the banks authorized to transact business with foreign countries.

This decision of the Federal Executive Council comes into effect on 10 April.

SLOVENE LC HOLDS MEETING IN LJUBLJANA 13 APRIL

LD131042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The ninth regular session of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists took place in Ljubljana today. The session's central theme is an appraisal of the sociopolitical situation and tasks facing communists in preparations for the League of Communists congress. Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists, dealt with this in his opening speech.

Franc Popit said among other things: "When we are appraising the political situation and the mood of the people, we can state that we are still insufficiently committed to the elimination of relations which hinder working people in deciding fully on the realized income both in social and expanded reproduction. Despite all our difficulties it is becoming increasingly apparent that better and more lasting results can be achieved only by implementing self-management, which means by involving working people on the basis of their interest, which is positive. Yugoslavia's strength and high reputation, despite difficulties among which I include the hostile activity of irredentist elements in Kosovo, cannot be damaged by the forces who do not like the socialist self-management system and our policy of nonalignment. These are the basic elements of our policy, in support of which our working people are prepared to struggle with all the means at their disposal," said Franc Popit at today's session of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists.

The session will also analyze activities associated with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

SLOVENE COMMITTEE VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CHURCHES

AU091859 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--At a session of the coordination committee for regulating relations between the self-managing society and the religious communities today, Mitja Ribicic, president of the committee, spoke about the current tasks of the society in solving economic problems, in strengthening the activity of our self-managing society, about the current developments in the international arena and about the current developments in the Province of Kosovo.

The committee extended congratulations to Dr Janez Janzekovic, member of the coordination committee of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, on his 80th birthday.

Dusan Sinigoj, president of the commission for relations with the religious communities of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, submitted a report to the session on the recent state of relations between the self-managing society and the religious communities. It was assessed that these relations had been developing positively, despite certain negative phenomena that cannot change the general favorable assessment about relations.

Certain less significant problems were also mentioned in the discussion, problems that refer primarily to implementing the taxation policy, the construction of cultural projects and others. Among other things, it was stressed that coordination committees for regulating relations between the self-managing society and the religious communities operate at all Slovene SAWP communal conferences and that 47 out of 60 communal committees operate very successfully. This is best illustrated by the example that 277 various cultural buildings were reconstructed or newly built on the territory of Slovenia during the past 4 years.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES 1980 BUSINESS RESULTS

AU081659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Summary] "The Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly believes that the proposed social accord on expenses for workers meals is acceptable, but at the same time it wants the activities in which material goods are not produced to be defined more precisely when material production is equated with economic activities. This point has arisen because the proposed social accord envisages that the maximum that can be alloted for workers meals is 10 percent of the average personal income earned in the preceding year in a republic or province. Dusan Mitic reports on the council session:

"According to data published by the Social Accounting Service, overall revenue of the economy last year increased 38.7 percent, income increased 33.9 percent and net income 35.8 percent. Overall losses in the economy of Serbia excluding the provinces were 1.5 percent lower, and the sum allocated to expand the material basis of labor was more than double in comparison with the preceding year."

The large increase in overall revenue was caused by rising prices, but also by higher exports of goods and services. Agriculture and commerce marked the highest increases, followed by manufacturing. The lowest increases were in catering and tourism.

Last year, 1.7 percent less than in the preceding year was allocated for public and common spending. The annual accounts show that 319 basic organizations of associated labor or 5 percent of the total incurred losses amounting to (?2.5) billion dinars. The largest losses were in industry and transportation.

The Executive Council decided to discuss these data next month, when data on the first months of this year, showing a slowing down of production and exports, can be taken into consideration.

The republican Secretariat for Industry reported on the supply of raw and production materials at the beginning of the year, stating that less than 1 month's requirements are in stock and recommending that foreign exchange funds be pooled to imported production materials and that domestic production of these be increased.